

As Crises Mount, French Blame U.S., The Usual Culprit

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Barely six months after a new conservative government took power with the promise of breaking chauvinist taboos, France's leading politicians, businessmen, farmers and movie stars are again finding it expedient to blame American imperialism for their problems.

A mysterious American-led cabal, hatched no doubt in the darkest corridors of power in Washington, is now getting the rap for the flurry of currency speculation that doomed the European Monetary System, the desperate plight of French industry and farming and the sorry commercial state of the French cinema.

It has always been easy for France to attribute its problems to the big, clumsy giant across the Atlantic. Whenever the French get into trouble, it seems, they tend to trace their afflictions to fiendish American plots.

But the latest complaints appear to go beyond mere petulance or paranoia: They seem to reflect a profound realization that France's stature in the world is slipping badly.

The emergence of an enlarged Germany as the Continent's leading power, the wide disaffection with the notion of a United States

NEWS ANALYSIS

Europe, the failure to bring peace to Bosnia and an economic crisis that is costing thousands of jobs each week have contributed to a disenchantment with the political establishment and its inability to solve France's most pressing problems.

"There is no questioning we are witnessing a crisis in our institutions," Alain Duhamel, a prominent political scientist, said. "People no longer want to belong to political parties, unions or the church. So they are turning inward, looking for their own identity."

The latest chapter in France's identity crisis began when Prime Minister Edouard Balladur warned this summer that an evil "Anglo-Saxon conspiracy" was masterminding a run on the franc and trying to smash Europe's attempts to form a single continental currency that could rival the dollar.

George Soros, the Hungarian-American financial wizard who admits to having made more than a billion dollars last year on the collapse of the pound sterling, discovered personally how deep the French animosity has become. A genteel invitation extended to him to join Armagnac's academy of honored connoisseurs turned into a heated political debate, with some members refusing to accept an American who had acquired his wealth by "plundering" the French currency and others.

Meanwhile, farmers stoked the trans-Atlantic feud by diverting some of their protests against world trade negotiations, which they fear could harm their livelihoods, toward targets such as the U.S. Embassy, the Euro Disneyland theme park and other symbols of American power and influence.

Lately, French film directors and stars have jumped aboard the chauvinistic bandwagon in proclaiming that Europe's movie industry may be doomed by American cultural imperialism. "We cannot allow the Americans to treat us in the way they dealt with the Redskins," the director Bertrand Tavernier warned last week before the European Parliament.

Some French industrialists say the country's ancient distrust of free trade dogma and its preference for some economic nationalism where state-owned companies could flourish account for the virulent reaction against consumer preference for some American products, whether corn gluten feed or "Jurassic Park."

But others say these sentiments reflect a reluctance to come to terms with France's tarnished history over the past century and its less-than-glorious prospects of retaining the last vestiges of world influence in the years to come.

"We were always raised to believe we were the best, which I suppose accounts for what people call French arrogance," said Hubert Decas, a wealthy Bordeaux businessman. "But now we look around and find out what we were told at home and in school was not necessarily true, and it's hard to accept."

At a time when nearly 11 percent of the labor force is out of work and the country's corded farmers say they are being pushed off their lands, the French government is now gambling on rallying the population behind a patriotic call to arms to support national priorities even though these may antagonize European neighbors as well as the United States.

"If the summer's monetary crisis should be followed by a political and commercial crisis with our partners, then the whole edifice of the European Community could crumble," wrote Jean-Marie Colombani, an editor with the newspaper Le Monde. "Saving unity is not the priority of Edouard Balladur, who is playing with fire by risking a crisis not only between Europe and the United States but also at the very heart of the Community."



Refugees from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina scrambling for food that was being distributed Tuesday by the Red Cross in Belgrade.

Bosnian Leader Won't Back Peace Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, said Tuesday he could not recommend acceptance of the latest plan to end the republic's 17-month war.

"I personally am not inclined toward that proposal," Mr. Izetbegovic said at a news conference in Sarajevo on his return from talks Monday with warring faction leaders and international mediators on a British warship in the Adriatic.

There had been hope earlier that a modified plan that secures access to the sea for a future Muslim state might salvage an accord to halt the war.

Leaders of the country's three factions failed to come to terms in the meeting aboard the aircraft carrier Invincible. As a result, a signing ceremony for the plan that had been scheduled for Tuesday in Sarajevo was called off.

But there was hope that changes in the plan to partition Bosnia among the Serbian, Cro-

atian and Muslim factions eventually might win acceptance.

It was "a relatively successful day," said Bosnia's foreign minister, Haris Silajdzic.

"The Croatian side partly agreed to what we were asking in the Adriatic," he said in Zagreb. "It is a good omen for future relations."

He said that the Serbs had made "minor concessions on the map, but it is way far from being enough."

(Reuters, AP)

Terrorist Killed Self, Bonn Told

Reuters

SCHWERIN, Germany — An independent forensic report on the death of the suspected German urban guerrilla Wolfgang Grams concluded that he shot himself, state justice officials said Tuesday.

It rejected theories that a police agent had fired a fatal shot to the head of Mr. Grams in cold blood during a raid in June at a railroad station in the northern town of Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler.

The death of Mr. Grams and the subsequent problems that justice authorities had in explaining it, cost Interior Minister Rudolf Scharping and the chief federal prosecutor, Alexander von Stahl, their jobs.

Mr. Helmrich said the report by forensic specialists at the University of Muenster found that traces on Mr. Grams' own pistol indicated that he had fired the fatal shot himself.

Mr. Grams, a member of the terrorist Red Army Faction, had been in the train station with another Red Army member, Birgit Hogefeld, and a police informer, Klaus Stannett, when agents of the elite police unit known as GSG-9 opened their attack. Miss Hogefeld was quickly apprehended but Mr. Grams fled up a flight of stairs.

A shoot-out ensued, in which one police agent was killed and other wounded. Police agents managed to subdue Mr. Grams on one of the station's tracks. He then was shot and killed at point-blank range.

Earlier reports had established that Mr. Grams had been killed with his own gun, rather than any of the pistols carried by the police. But witnesses have said that police agents held Mr. Grams immobile for about 20 seconds, and that one of them shot him through the temple.

In an indication of the controversy surrounding Mr. Gram's death, the Muenster study was one of three commissioned by prosecutors from independent institutes.

A U.S. Foreign Policy Primer

Expanding Democracies Is Goal, Clinton Aide Says

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's national security adviser on Tuesday presented the first outline of the administration's foreign policy vision, saying that it aimed to replace the Cold War policy of "containment" of the Soviet threat with a new policy of "enlargement" of the family of market democracies.

"The successor to a doctrine of containment must be a strategy of enlargement — enlargement of the world's free community of market democracies," said W. Anthony Lake, speaking at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.

The speech was delivered before President Boris N. Yeltsin announced that he was abolishing the Russian parliament and calling new elections, presenting the administration with a fresh foreign policy crisis.

The Clinton administration has been criticized by foreign policy experts for lacking a coherent framework for its decision-making on issues ranging from Bosnia to China.

The public, though, seems to be warming to Mr. Clinton's foreign policy. A New York Times/CBS News poll conducted late last week found that 52 percent of Americans approved of Mr. Clinton's handling of foreign policy and that only 25 percent disapproved, with 23 percent expressing no opinion.

A month earlier 42 percent approved, 42 disapproved and 16 expressed no opinion. The shift may be due in part to the recent Arab-Israeli breakthrough.

The essence of Mr. Lake's speech on Tuesday was that in a world in which the United States no longer had to worry about a Soviet nuclear threat, where and how it intervened abroad was increasingly a matter of choice.

What Mr. Lake tried to do was to lay out the

broad principles on which those choices would be made.

He said that the old policy of containment, in which choices were easily made on the basis of whatever was necessary to stem the spread of Soviet influence, will be replaced by a policy of enlargement, in which choices are made on the basis of expand democracies, free markets and human rights at a reasonable cost to the United States.

"To be successful, a strategy of enlargement must provide distinctions and set priorities," Mr. Lake said. He cited four areas of choice that should guide American foreign policy.

The highest priority in a strategy of enlargement, he said, "must be to strengthen the core of major market democracies, the bonds among them and their sense of common interest."

Economic stagnation and its political consequences "undermine the ability of the major democratic powers to act decisively on our many common challenges, from GATT to Bosnia," he said.

The imperative for a policy of enlargement is to help democracy and markets expand and survive in places such as Russia, Eastern Europe and the former Communist lands "where we have the strongest security concerns and where we can make the greatest difference," Mr. Lake said.

The idea is to transform formerly threatening states into economic and diplomatic partners, he said. That means continuing to press for international economic support for the fragile Russian reform efforts and taking tough public positions to staunch the reversal of democracy in places such as Haiti, Guatemala and Nigeria.

Another element of the strategy, Mr. Lake said, "are the choices that have to be made to minimize the ability of states outside the circle of democracy and markets to threaten it." American policy toward such states, he said, "must seek to isolate them diplomatically, militarily, economically and technologically."

Rangers Capture Aidid Aide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia — U.S. Army Rangers on Tuesday captured the chief aide to the fugitive warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid, whose militia has been blamed for killing scores of UN peacekeepers.

General Aidid's supporters threatened attacks on UN headquarters and on foreigners if the aide, Osman Atto, was not quickly freed.

About 50 of the Rangers arrested Mr. Atto and three other Aidid supporters, said a UN military spokesman, Major David Stockwell.

Militiamen opened fire on the Rangers with small arms and at least a dozen rocket-propelled grenades, but no U.S. forces were wounded in the 20-minute operation, Major Stockwell said.

He described Mr. Atto, a wealthy Somali businessman, as the principal adviser and chief financier to Mr. Aidid. Somalis con-

sider Mr. Atto to be General Aidid's No. 2 man.

A relative of Mr. Atto, Boran Mohammed, warned all non-UN foreigners in the capital to stay indoors because "the city might explode."

About 20 private relief workers and 15 journalists are known to be in Mogadishu.

"We will not accept any humiliation and we are ready to fight," Mr. Boran said.

Major Stockwell said the UN force was taking extra security measures.

He said the UN force had taken into account "the potential emotional outburst that may follow this."

The capture was the first major success for the Rangers, who were sent to Somalia with the mission of seizing General Aidid himself.

Twice the Rangers made serious mistakes in searching for General

Aidid — raiding a UN office and arresting supporters of General Aidid's chief enemy, Ali Mahdi Mohammed.

Major Stockwell said some militiamen were killed in the fighting, but no civilian casualties were reported. Unconfirmed Somali reports said General Aidid's forces suffered two dead and several wounded.

Major Stockwell said Mr. Atto was arrested under the authority of UN Security Council Resolution 837, which calls for the punishment of those responsible for the deaths of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in an ambush on June 5.

More than 27,000 foreign soldiers are involved in a UN operation to help Somalia recover from its famine and civil war. But the troops have wound up in almost daily battles with General Aidid's militiamen.

(AP, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Hosokawa Vows Reforms This Year

TOKYO (AP) — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa pledged Tuesday to reform Japan's scandal-ridden political system by the end of this year and deal with the country's "economic emergency."

In a policy speech opening a session of parliament, Mr. Hosokawa said that corruption "threatens to undermine Japan's international credibility," and he pledged to pass bills this year to create a new electoral system and stricter anti-corruption laws.

"The first thing that we must do is to restore popular trust in government, but there are also a number of other issues that cannot wait, including dealing with the economic emergency," he said. Mr. Hosokawa is to leave later this week to attend a United Nations session in New York and meet President Bill Clinton.

Rebels on the Offensive, Angola Says

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The Angolan government said Tuesday that UNITA was ignoring a unilateral cease-fire the rebel movement had declared and still was fighting to capture the besieged city of Cuito.

Angolan state radio and diplomats reported continued fighting in other parts of Angola, ranging from Quiquenes in Huila Province to Casito, only 60 kilometers from the capital, Luanda.

A diplomat commented: "The prospects for peace don't seem to be favorable at the moment. Fighting seems to be continuing." UNITA radio insisted that the cease-fire was being observed and urged the United Nations to begin a new round of diplomatic contacts aimed at restarting peace talks.

24 Killed in South African Attacks

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — In the second random attack in a day, gunmen opened fire from a speeding van Tuesday south of Johannesburg and killed at least 18 people, police said.

Hours earlier, six people died when their taxi van was ambushed by men with AK-47s on another highway south of Johannesburg. The attackers continued to blast away at the van after it crashed and overturned.

It was not immediately clear if the attacks were linked, but both were similar to other recent attacks in the area that have been linked to politics. As in the other ambushes, Tuesday's coincided with progress in black-white negotiations aimed at ending white rule.

2 Frenchmen Found Dead in Algeria

ALGIERS (AFP) — Two Frenchmen were found dead Tuesday morning in Sidi Belabes, in western Algeria, becoming the first foreign nationals to die in Algerian unrest, the national agency APS said, quoting official sources.

Francois Beretelet, 32, and Emmanuel Didion, 25, who were working as surveyors for a French company in Algeria, were seized Monday by a "terrorist group" as they were traveling to work, according to a source, using a term reserved for armed Muslim fundamentalists.

It is the first time that foreign nationals have been killed in Algeria since the start of clashes between security forces and Islamic fundamentalists that began in January 1992. About 2,000 people, including security forces, fundamentalists and civilians, have died in the conflict so far.

For the Record

Garry Kasparov increased his commanding lead in the London world chess championship on Tuesday by defeating Nigel Short in the seventh game. Mr. Kasparov, the reigning champion, now leads the 24-game series 5½ to 1½.

An outlawed Protestant extremist group, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, claimed responsibility for bombing the homes of four Irish nationalist politicians in Northern Ireland. No one was injured.

Correction

John Crow has been appointed chairman of the central bankers of the Group of Ten nations. The group was misidentified in a wire-service dispatch in editions of Sept. 15.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Traffic on the Paris Metro and suburban RER commuter lines is expected to be disrupted Wednesday by a one-day strike, the city's rail authorities said Tuesday.

Truck operators in Bombay joined a nationwide truckers' strike on Tuesday, effectively shutting down cargo movement to and from India's biggest port.

Naples ground to a complete halt Tuesday when a protest over unemployment paralyzed the center of the southern Italian city. The police said that traffic clogged the center and that bus service had to be suspended after 400 workers marched through the streets in a protest over job losses from suspended public works projects.

A general strike in Nepal called by Communist groups against Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala seriously disrupted the Himalayan kingdom Tuesday. Most shops, offices, factories and schools in Katmandu and other towns were closed for the strike.

Italians Find Explosives On a Passenger Train

Reuters

ROME — The police on Tuesday found a large explosive device on a crowded passenger train traveling from Sicily to northern Italy, officials said.

Interior Minister Nicola Mancino said the device, containing eight kilograms (18 pounds) of explosives, was found in the last carriage of the Palermo-Turin overnight train, which was carrying 400 people.

Hundreds of police searched the train when it reached the station at Ostiense, on the outskirts of Rome, after the officials received a tip that explosives had been planted on the train.

Television reports said the device was believed to contain a type of gunpowder.

Mr. Mancino said the device lacked a detonator but that it was "fairly powerful and a detonator could have been added without any particular difficulty."

"Let's not say straightaway it was the Mafia," he said. "Let's not jump to conclusions. We are investigating the find."

Mr. Mancino said the explosives could have been planted to intimidate the state. He compared the train bomb with the murder of a

priest by the Sicilian Mafia last week.

In Italy's last train bombing, 16 people died and 150 were wounded on the Naples-Milan run just before Christmas in 1984. Organized crime was blamed.

Italy has been shaken this year by a series of unexplained bomb attacks, mainly targeted at monuments. Officials have blamed them on the Mafia.

The police have dealt the Mafia devastating blows this year, starting with the arrest of the head of the Sicilian crime organization, Salvatore Riina, who was captured in Palermo on Jan. 15 after 18 years as a fugitive.

An assessment prepared last month by intelligence officials of the five car bombs that have exploded outside museums and churches in Rome, Florence and Milan since May said the message could have been added without any particular difficulty.

Investigators believe the 10 deaths in this year's bomb attacks were accidental and that the Mafia wanted to show that it could have caused major loss of life by exploding the bombs in daytime instead of at night.

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STATESIDE / FLOATING A BUDGET CUT

Crucial Lawmaker Comes Out Against North America Pact

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The leader of the majority Democrats in the House, Richard A. Gephardt, announced Tuesday that he would vote against the North American Free Trade Agreement, a decision hailed by opponents as "one more nail in the coffin" of the proposal to set up a free-trade zone.

Mr. Gephardt, of Missouri, said that he had made seven fact-finding trips to Mexico over the last three years in an effort to make sure that the proposed agreement would be beneficial to American workers.

But he said that even with supplemental agreements negotiated by the Clinton administration, he had decided that the accord fell short in a number of critical areas.

"Despite the best efforts of President Clinton and his administration to remedy the flaws in the Bush-negotiated NAFTA, the agreement is not a sufficient force for progress," Mr. Gephardt said.

"So today, I am announcing that I will vote against this NAFTA."

His announcement was seen as a blow to President Clinton's chances for winning approval of the agreement, which would eliminate virtually all trade barriers among the United States, Mexico and Canada over the next 15 years.

The leader of the Senate's majority Democrats, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said of Mr. Gephardt's announcement: "It's one vote against it by obviously a person who's highly respected. But I intend to make a statement for NAFTA today. So we will have one majority leader for it and one majority leader against it."

Opponents of the pact praised Mr. Gephardt's decision and said that, given his position in the House, it would likely sway a number of wavering votes to his side.

White House strategists in the battle, increasingly besieged, are planning a campaign to portray Ross Perot, the 1992 independent presidential candidate, as an extremist because of his unrelenting opposition to the trade alliance.

A full counteroffensive is expected to include a series of television ads by the retired Chrysler chairman, Lee Iacocca, a supporter of the trade pact with Mexico and Canada.

One reason the administration is paying closer attention to Mr. Perot than before, Democratic strategists suggested, is that the Texas billionaire is now making po-

tential inroads into Mr. Clinton's Democratic base.

A week ago he enlisted former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and George Bush at a White House rally for the trade pact. Mr. Carter fired the opening salvo in the effort to paint Mr. Perot as an extremist, calling him "a demagogue who has unlimited financial resources and who is extremely careless with the truth."

Administration officials hope Mr. Iacocca, in particular, can help blunt Mr. Perot's contention that the pact would cost more than 5 million U.S. jobs and endanger the domestic auto industry.

When the Old Way of Government Thwarts the New

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

AMARILLO, Texas — When the Clinton administration set out to reinvent government, a lot of budget watchdogs said that there was no better place to start than at the helium reserve here, a cluster of mines, pipes and cooling vats that was \$1.3 billion in debt.

But when President Bill Clinton's National Performance Review finally focused on the Cold War-era complex here on the high plains of the Texas Panhandle, it suggested this month that the program's debt be canceled by Congress and issued a vague call to "increase efficiencies in helium operations."

Rather than becoming a model of reinvented government, the helium reserve—begun in the 1920s to inflate blimps and used today by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to boost rock-

ets—instead became a model of how politics and economics can sometimes converge to spare even the most controversial and seemingly unnecessary programs.

The politics part was simple. Amarillo's congressman, Bill Sarpalus, a conservative Democrat who proved to be a crucial vote in favor of the president's budget bill last month, spoke to Mr. Clinton four times on the day of the vote, repeatedly bringing up his concern about preserving the program, which provides 220 jobs in Amarillo.

"Sure I talked to the president about helium," Mr. Sarpalus said in an interview. "I talk to everyone I can in the government about helium. And when I had the opportunity to explain to him that this was not really a billion-dollar loss, that this is a program that makes money for the federal government, that there's another side to this picture, he was

fascinated by it. He was really interested in helium."

Critics of the debt-ridden program, conceived in the 1920s and then bolstered in the 1960s amid fears that America might run out of helium as its space program was rushing to put men on the moon, have urged that it be abolished or privatized.

"We may conceivably in the future need helium pellets and Grand Mariner," said Pete Sepp, a spokesman for the National Taxpayers Union. "That doesn't mean the federal government needs to be in charge of stockpiling them."

But L. Dale Bippus, general manager of the Federal Helium Reserve of the Bureau of Mines, who oversees a stockpile of 32 billion cubic feet, enough to supply current federal demands for the next 100 years, boasts of the federal program with the huge surplus—of helium.

"We're the Fort Knox of helium," he

said. "It was a wise investment, I think. We've got a tremendous asset here that we acquired at a reasonable price."

The economics of helium is complex. But, in essence, the problem is this: Although the government is sitting atop a helium supply worth \$1.6 billion at today's prices, there is no way it can simply sell off the gas and give the cash to the Treasury.

Doing so, virtually everyone agrees, would lead to a collapse in the world helium market, quickly dropping the price to pennies on the taxpayers' investment dollars. As expensive as it was to get into the helium program, it could prove even more costly to leave.

Financially speaking, projections in 1960 that the government would make money in the helium business proved wildly inflated. Founded with a taxpayer loan of \$352 million, the program is now \$1.3 billion in debt, even though the gov-

ernment charges its own agencies 20 percent more for helium than the going rate in private industry. Not that it has to worry about the competition: Federal law prohibits federal agencies from buying helium anywhere except at the federal reserve.

Defenders of the reserve say it is a moneymaker because it returned \$28 million to the Treasury last year while costing only \$15 million to operate. But critics say these figures are misleading because it is all government money anyway.

"It's an affront to the free enterprise system," said Representative C. Christopher Cox, a California Republican, who has emerged as the chief congressional critic of the reserve. "It's a hoary example of socialism, of state-run industry, at a time when the whole world has rejected socialism."

Can Clinton Cut Health Costs? Experts in Disbelief

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A wide range of experts, including economists, consultants and members of Congress, say that President Bill Clinton's health care plan will not cut costs nearly as much as the administration hopes and will actually increase the federal budget deficit instead of cutting it, as the administration promises.

The experts, both Democratic and Republican, used terms like "not credible," "difficult," "wildly optimistic" and "illusory" to describe the president's plans to rein in spending.

Critics of the plan say the only way the administration could achieve such bold savings is through broad cuts in medical services — which they say would probably be politically unacceptable. They assert, for example, that much of the planned \$124 billion in Medicare cuts are politically and technically impossible to carry out by the year 2000.

"It's very ambitious," said Henry Aaron, an economist and health policy expert at the Brookings Institution. "My feeling is they're reaching a long way for cost containment. Technically, it's not impossible. The question is whether it's politically achievable and sustainable."

But administration officials argue that there is so much inefficiency, waste and fraud in the system that huge savings can be squeezed out by injecting more competition and efficiency.

They assert that their financing estimates have been put together in good faith, contain line-by-line spending cuts and have been checked and rechecked, using many outside

experts and different economic models. "If you look at these numbers, they come from a process that is unprecedented," Hillary Rodham Clinton said.

On Monday, she met with more than 200 members of Congress and told them that major savings could be made in Medicare and Medicaid.

A draft of the plan given to members of Congress shows that by 1998 the administration plans to slash in half the growth in the nation's overall health care spending — government and private — which is rising by 9.4 percent a year. The administration hopes to do this by creating a more competitive, more efficient system.

The plan also projects roughly \$350 billion in new federal health spending from 1994 to 2000 but estimates that the government will raise \$441 billion in the same period, through new revenues and cuts in existing programs. This would leave \$91 billion to cut the federal budget deficit.

A vigorous debate has erupted over the health care plan even before Mr. Clinton presents it in a speech to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday.

Many of the experts interviewed were skeptical, based on what they know so far, that the administration could achieve the savings it envisions. The draft of the plan also promises to cut the growth in private health care spending in half by 1999 and to slash by more than half the 11.6 percent annual growth in the Medicare program for the elderly from 1994 to 1998.

"It seems like an awfully big bite over that period of time," said Lawrence S. Lewin, chairman of Lewin-VHL, a health-

policy consulting firm. He said he was sympathetic with the administration's proposals but suggested that it was promising too much too fast. "It will be difficult, but it's not undoable."

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had earlier called the administration's promise to hold down Medicare and Medicaid spending and cut the budget deficit "fantasy."

But this week he voiced confidence that Congress would approve health care legislation.

Some economists sound as skeptical as they did when President Ronald Reagan pledged to increase Pentagon spending, cut taxes and reduce the budget deficit all at once. These economists wonder how Mr. Clinton's plan can extend health coverage to 37 million uninsured Americans, offer important new services like long-term home health care and still promise to reduce the deficit by \$91 billion from 1994 to 2000.

"The deficit reduction piece is the ultimate touch of chutzpah in what is one of the most unrealistic financing schemes I've ever seen," said Gail Wilensky, a health care expert who administered the Medicare and Medicaid programs under President George Bush. "I expected a more modest benefit package and a real but not too painful tax increase, or else more expensive benefits linked to a larger, more painful tax increase. I was surprised when they proposed big benefits but little in the way of taxes. The financing isn't credible."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Community Service Pledge Becomes Reality

WASHINGTON — Surrounded by young people in a campaign-style rally, President Bill Clinton has christened his plan to energize a generation of youths, enabling college students to earn tuition money by performing public service.

The president was signing the National and Community Service Trust Act, branding two historic pens: one used by President John F. Kennedy to establish the Peace Corps and another used by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With a rock band blaring his campaign anthem, "Don't Stop (Thinking About Tomorrow)," Mr. Clinton was introduced amid loud cheers. Eli Segal, White House director of the plan, said, "Our national service plan is bold and new, but it is also built on the bedrock of history."

The plan allows 20,000 participants in 1994, which is a higher total than ever achieved by the Peace Corps. Another 33,000 could be involved the second year and 47,000 in the third. (AP)

For Mrs. Clinton, a Healthy Dose of Respect

WASHINGTON — Within days of taking office, President Bill Clinton named his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to head his Health Care Reform Task Force. Her chairmanship expired in May, but she has continued to hammer out details with key congressional committee members. Interviews with several of them show that it was time well spent.

The early sniping about a "Billary" administration seems to have given way to bipartisan approval of Mrs. Clinton's stewardship. No less a critic than the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, who has had three meetings with Mrs. Clinton, said that her willingness to talk has been encouraging. "Nobody has staked out a position and said, 'Well, if you don't agree with this, then you're obstructing what we want to do or you're partisan,'" he said.

In the 200-plus days Mrs. Clinton has lived in the White House, aides say, she has consulted with lawmakers more than 100 times. More than 40 meetings were held between early June and last week. She picked her appearances with care and controlled media access.

"She knows where the bodies are buried, who will be for and against something," says Representative John J. LaFalce, a New York Democrat and chairman of the Small Business Committee. "I probably shouldn't say it, but she is so smart and I like her so much that I feel like squeezing her." (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, speaking at the signing ceremony Tuesday for the national service act: "National and community service is one of the best investments we can make for the generations to come. In a sense, the passage of this legislation marks the end of the 'me' era in our national life." (AP)

Away From Politics

- Georgia commuted a three-year sentence in a \$20 ice-cream theft by a 17-year-old black youth, Dehundra Caldwell of Atlanta, and instead put him on two years' probation. Under terms of the probation, he would get a full pardon on the day of his high school graduation in 1995 if he tutors at least one person and stays out of trouble.
- The police arrested two men in the fatal beating of a Turkish student in Tampa, Florida, but they said his killing apparently was unrelated to the murders of nine foreign tourists in that state over the past year.
- Four U.S. Marines were killed in the second fatal training exercise in 13 days involving helicopters. The Marines, based at Camp Pendleton, California, were aboard a UH-1 Huey helicopter when it crashed.
- A California man was sentenced to death in Napa, California, for killing his high school civics teacher, who had flunked him and prevented him from graduating. Eric Houston, 22, was found guilty in July of a May 1992 rampage at the school in Olivhurst, 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Sacramento, during which he killed the teacher and three students. (NYT, Reuters, LAT, AP)



REMEMBERING CRAZY HORSE — Workers chipping and blasting away at what will be an equestrian statue of Crazy Horse, whose forces provided General George A. Custer with his famous Last Stand of 1876, in South Dakota's Black Hills. Korean Zak Ziolkowski, who helped to carve the presidential heads at Mount Rushmore, began work in 1946. No completion date has been set.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Buying a Quake-Proof Bed In Case the Earth Does Move

An earthquake-proof bed? It seemed a natural for Los Angeles, which sits atop the San Andreas Fault. And so Jon Ward, who makes racing cars and studio props, devised a "better bedstead for the Big One." Paul Dean reports in the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Ward, 56, built his four-poster of black-iron pipes two inches (about 5 centimeters) thick, two to each corner. A steel-mesh top would stop falling plaster. Weight: 650 pounds (nearly 300 kilograms), so don't stub your toe in the dark. It could be assembled with simple household tools.

He advertised it on TV, showing a prop house collapsing on a bed with Ward ensconced, untouched, under the covers. But so far, not one bed has been sold.

The price tag might be a factor. At \$2,999, the Times noted, "the Earthquake Bed certainly carries sticker aftershock."

Mr. Ward notes that the bed also offers protection against hurricanes, gas-stove explosions, terrorist bombings, mis-swung wreckers' balls, wayward trucks and light airplanes making crash landings.

"It does appear people are more concerned with buying a Hyundai or a wide-screen TV than investing in their own safety," he said. "Like seat belts, they don't start wearing them until they get a ticket."

Short Takes

Indigo, a left-handed poet who uses only one name, organized an evening of readings at a Manhattan cafe for left-handed poets only. Mr. Indigo, 24, a student at Hunter College, waxed poetic about left-handers. "I've always had the feeling that left-handed people were more creative," he told *The New York Times*. "They learn at an early age to do everything in the way that right-handed people do, so they need to show initiative."

"The Mafia Cookbook," just published by Simon & Schuster, was written by Joseph Lannuzzi after he spilled the beans about his Cosa Nostra colleagues and was given a safe haven by the federal witness protection program. When cooking for the mob, he writes, he used plenty of heavy sauces because "any meal may be their last, so it better be a good one." Successful robberies were celebrated with steak. "But if they went out and hurt somebody or killed them, accidentally or whatever, they didn't want no red meat at all. So I'd make a shrimp scampi gambino instead." Were any of the dishes gruesome enough to bring loss of appetite? "No way," the author says. "Fuhgeddaboutit."

Jerry Langville, coach of the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons, says of his 300-pound rookie offensive guard, Lincoln Kennedy, "He can be a great player in this league for a long time if he learns to say two words: I'm full."

Arthur Higbee

Cuba Military In Bad Shape, Defector Says

New York Times Service

MIAMI — A Cuban Air Force pilot who defected to the United States last week says his country's economic crisis under Fidel Castro has grown so severe that the nation's military elite and its equipment and morale are being hurt.

Captain Enio Ravelo Rodriguez, who defected Friday, said that one concern that led him to fly a MIG-21 jet trainer to Florida from an air base near Havana was his fear of a popular revolt in which he would be called upon to fight against his people. Many colleagues, he said, share that anxiety.

"We are now the oppressed," he said of Cuba's military, which long enjoyed special privileges as a reward for its role as "guardians of the Cuban Revolution." He said that in his own case the food supplied to his family was "barely enough to maintain them."

He also said that worsening economic conditions had led to a sharp decline in military maintenance standards, since the government could no longer afford to spend the money to keep equipment in top fighting condition.

Captain Ravelo, 32, described himself as a veteran of Cuba's war in Angola. He left behind his wife and a 2-year-old daughter, saying that he hoped they would be allowed to join him in the United States.

HOAX:

Answer Is Thanks

Continued from Page 1

although Mr. Boblike did make a little request: "When you would like to give me a little present, please send me a hand-painted Simpsons cartoon."

Mr. Greening was more cynical than Miss Allende or Miss Tan, although he concedes that even he wavered. For about 30 seconds. Then reality reasserted itself.

He wrote on the letter, "Nice try," added a vulgarism, and sent it back to Neustadt. Then he devoted an issue of his weekly comic strip, "Life in Hell," to the letter and his response.

The result was an ongoing attempt to hoax the hoaxer. "I started thinking, what kind of person would do this? What were the motivations?"

Using the pseudonym of "Robert White, Special Agent," Miss Tan wrote a mock-official letter to Rainer Boblike. "Please be advised my office is investigating a series of postal fraud complaints, all from writers and artists in California, all traceable to you," the letter warned.

Miss Tan ended up incorporating Mr. Boblike into her next novel, which now features a character who writes letters to people she thinks has wronged her. The woman offers to leave these individuals a considerable fortune, just to see how they respond. Ultimately, it's a method of revenge. Miss Tan is even considering changing the title from "The Year of No Flood" to "A Considerable Fortune."

Maybe she's received a substantial gift after all.

U.S. Agents Reportedly Halted Mubarak Plot

NEW YORK — Assassins called off their plan to kill President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt after U.S. government agents paid a visit to a leading conspirator in a separate plot to blow up New York landmarks, a newspaper said Tuesday.

The New York Post, quoting transcripts of a taped conversation

between an FBI informant, Enad Salem, and some of the conspirators, said government agents had warned the conspirators' spiritual leader, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, that they were aware of the assassination plan.

The Post, which obtained more than 1,000 pages of transcripts, quotes Mr. Salem as asking the

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Mr. Rabin waiting Tuesday for heckling to die down in the Knesset.

Rabin Seeks a 'Jewish Majority' on Pact

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Putting his government's fate on the line, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appealed to parliament Monday to approve his peace agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization, calling the accord "hope for an end to tears" and to the hundred years' war between Arabs and Jews in this battle-weary land.

In rebuttal, the main opposition figure, Benjamin Netanyahu of the Likud Party, demanded elections, accusing the government of renegeing on promises and of mistaking hope for reality, which, he said, was that Israel now stood in mortal peril.

"The goal, before peace, must be life," Mr. Netanyahu said.

"We want to give peace a chance, but first we want to give life a chance."

Both leaders were roundly heckled as parliament began what probably would be at least two full days of debate, with nearly every one of the 120 members of the governing body expected to speak before one of the most important legislative votes in the country's 45-year history.

Because the PLO agreement involves territory that many Israelis

consider sacred and indispensable to national security, the vote is considered by some observers to be even more important than the one in 1978 that approved the so-called Camp David accords, which led a year later to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

And Mr. Rabin further raised the stakes Tuesday by saying that he regarded this as a vote of confidence in his 14-month-old government, suggesting that he would dissolve parliament and call elections if he were to lose.

That seemed a slim prospect, though.

At the least, the prime minister expects a whisker-thin majority of 61 votes by relying on 44 members from his Labor Party, 12 from the allied Meretz bloc and 5 from 2 small Arab parties supporting him on this issue from outside the current governing coalition.

But there has been a swirling dispute for days over whether Mr. Rabin can claim a genuine mandate for his policies if he must count on the vote of Arab legislators, instead of being able to demonstrate that he has an unmistakable "Jewish majority" for a policy that most Israelis consider a life-and-death matter.

There has been considerable talk

about holding a referendum on the PLO deal, and lawmakers from the ardently religious Shas party, which belongs to the Rabin coalition but is considering the possibility of leaving it, say they will vote against the agreement unless there is a plebiscite.

How Shas's six lawmakers will vote is a crucial question, but everything depends on the final word coming from their spiritual mentor, Rabbi Ovadiah Yosef, who held talks with the prime minister Tuesday night.

Most Labor leaders are cool to the idea of a referendum despite opinion polls that show them commanding a solid majority for the present.

Still, calls for a plebiscite persist. In the end, it seems likely that much will depend not on whether Mr. Rabin gets his majority — that is almost a foregone conclusion — but whether it is broadly perceived as sufficient to enable him to continue hard negotiations with the PLO in coming months.

Waving blue and white Israeli flags, thousands of demonstrators gathered at dusk near parliament to protest the peace accord.

"Liars and traitors are negotiating with terrorists," said a hand-

lettered sign carried by one protester, while others held posters depicting Mr. Rabin wearing Yasser Arafat's trademark checkered Arab keffiyeh.

Religious yarmulkes were much in evidence among the crowd as they booed Mr. Rabin's name and applauded speakers who were calling for the country to hold onto "Eretz Israel."

Earlier, there were a few tense moments as several thousand Jewish demonstrators prayed at the Western Wall in the Old City and then marched through the traditionally Muslim quarter to Damascus Gate as Arab youths waved Palestinian flags.

Israeli radio put the number of demonstrators at about 20,000, significantly below the 60,000 who the police say turned out for a similar protest two weeks ago after details became known about the plan to introduce Palestinian self-rule to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But leaders of rightist parties and groups of settlers in the occupied territories accuse both the police and the radio of giving in to government pressure to understate the numbers actually taking to the streets.

Receiving Rabbi, Pope Voices Wish To Visit Holy Land

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II, expressing a wish to "travel in pilgrimage once again to the Holy Land," received the chief rabbi of Israel's Ashkenazi Jews on Tuesday in a meeting that the Vatican said was designed to provide the Middle East's political leaders moral support to reach peace accords.

The half-hour meeting, at the Pope's summer residence of Castel Gandolfo outside Rome, was the first such encounter between a Roman Catholic pontiff and one of Israel's chief rabbis since the founding of the Jewish state in 1948.

The pontiff and the rabbi, Yisrael Meir Lau, both natives of Poland, welcomed each other with the word *shalom*, or peace, then exchanged words in Polish before switching to English for the remainder of their meeting.

Rabbi Lau repeated an invitation for the pontiff to visit Jerusalem that had already been extended by the Israeli government.

According to a Vatican description of the visit, Pope John Paul II replied, "I hope divine providence will permit me one day to travel in pilgrimage once again to the Holy Land." As Archbishop Karol Wojtyla of Krakow, Poland, he visited Israel in December 1963.

But Rabbi Lau said after the meeting that he had received no firm date for a papal visit.

"The Pope limited himself to smiling, and said the time of his visit was appropriate," he said.

The visit by Rabbi Lau, who was in Italy to attend a meeting of religious leaders from numerous faiths in Milan, clearly reflected a revival of intentions to resolve issues dividing Israel and the Vatican following the peace breakthrough between Israel and the Palestinians.

Rabbi Lau was accompanied by the Israeli ambassador to Italy, Avi Pazner, a member of the commission that is working to pave the way for the establishment of full diplomatic recognition of Israel by the Vatican.

Mr. Pazner said following the visit that the Vatican and Israel were enjoying "a very good atmosphere in relations" and that "the day is near" for diplomatic ties.

In Israel, the visit met harsh criticism. Rabbi Shlomo Goren, a predecessor of Rabbi Lau as head of the Ashkenazi Jews in the 1970s, denounced it on Israeli radio as "blasphemy beyond expression."

KANTOR: U.S. Turns Down EC

Continued from Page 1

House cannot be a guise for modifying the terms of the agreement achieved in November 1992," it said. It added that the Blair House agreement "reflected a difficult compromise which the United States accepted in its entirety."

The Blair House agreement, it said, was "minimally acceptable" to the United States and to the European Community's other trading partners. The accord calls for a 21 percent cut in the volume of EC farm exports over the next six years.

"Plans for a meeting between myself and Sir Leon Brittan have been under way and predate the jumbo council meeting," Mr. Kantor said, referring to the EC meeting. Sir Leon, the EC trade commissioner, Leon is scheduled to meet Mr. Kantor in Washington next week.

"Reopening the Blair House agreement will not be on our agenda," Mr. Kantor said.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France, in praising the EC's statement earlier in the day, had said: "Nothing is a given. The discussion will reopen on an international level. France will decide its position when the time comes, upon seeing the results."

After the EC ministers' session, which lasted far into Monday night, Sir Leon said he would seek "an amplification and interpretation" of the farm subsidy agreement when he meets Mr. Kantor.

Mr. Kantor's statement, however, seemed to offer no such prospect, echoing instead a warning from President Bill Clinton that the EC should not try to renegotiate the deal.

The statement added that the United States intended to complete the Uruguay Round of the GATT trade talks by the Dec. 15 deadline.

In Paris, Mr. Juppé said in a radio interview that if Sir Leon did not gain ground with Washington, "France will not accept the Blair House agreement as it stands."

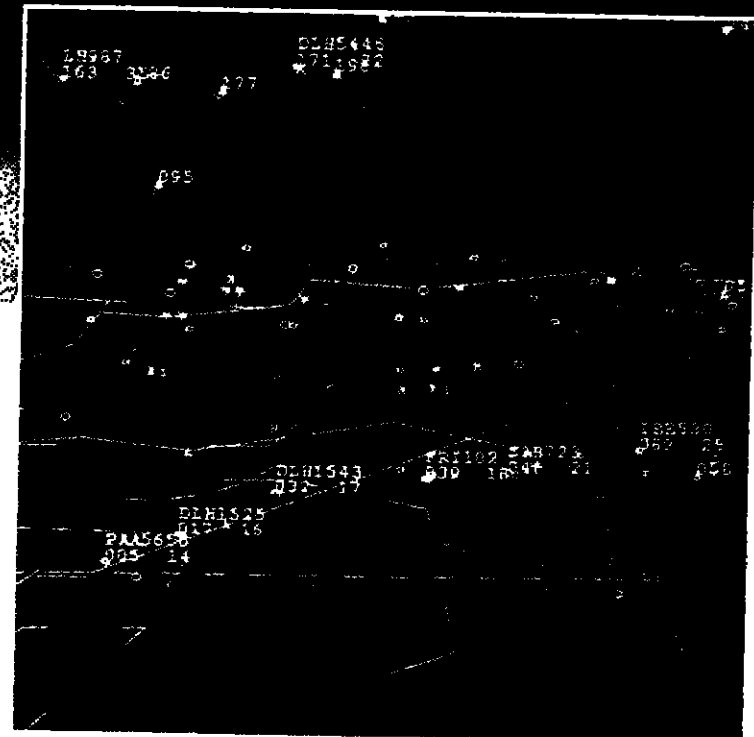
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YELTSIN'S MOVE / BREAKING WITH PARLIAMENT

Military In Russia Pledges Neutrality

WASHINGTON — The military situation in Moscow appears calm, and there have been no unusual movements of troops in Russia's political crisis, the Pentagon said Tuesday.



Vice President Rutskoi, seated, conferring with deputies after President Yeltsin dissolved parliament.

From Britain, Some Cautious Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Official reaction here was sympathetic, if not unequivocally supportive, of Boris N. Yeltsin's disbanding of the Russian parliament, reflecting the trend in West European capitals.

On a trade mission to Asia. But a spokesman traveling with him in Malaysia said: "We support the democratic process and the process of economic reform. At the moment we are trying to work out the nature of what has happened. It is not clear to us yet."

was more direct in his support for Mr. Yeltsin, saying he hoped the Russian president would win the elections he has set for December.

is for the people of Russia to decide who should rule, and under what constitution." In Stockholm, Prime Minister Carl Bildt called Mr. Yeltsin's dissolution of parliament "regrettable but necessary."

Jet Downed In Georgia, Killing 27

TBILISI, Georgia — At least 27 people were killed Tuesday when an airliner was shot down while trying to land in the Abkhazian capital, Sukhumi, during fighting between separatists and Georgian government troops.

A Partial Text of the Decree

Following is an excerpt of the text of President Boris N. Yeltsin's decree on the dissolution of the Russian Parliament:

YELTSIN: Disbanding of Parliament Hurls Russia Into Political Chaos

Continued from Page 1 for anything, but God save us from doing that." Moscow streets seemed quiet, with kiosks operating as usual, people walking dogs and cars speeding by.

Mr. Rutskoi, after lawmakers voted to name him president, issued his first "decree," nullifying Mr. Yeltsin's action and ordering all government leaders to obey him and the parliament.

There are real questions about whether a quorum could be raised to convene a session of the super-legislature known as the Congress of People's Deputies, which under the constitution is the sole body empowered to impeach Mr. Yeltsin.

There are real questions about whether a quorum could be raised to convene a session of the super-legislature known as the Congress of People's Deputies, which under the constitution is the sole body empowered to impeach Mr. Yeltsin.

SUPPORT: Clinton's Backing

Continued from Page 1 last week, Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, disclosed that there might be a showdown with the parliament within a matter of days, a senior administration official said.

Mr. Kozyrev, who was in Washington for last week's signing of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, did not tell Mr. Christopher directly that Mr. Yeltsin would dissolve the parliament, the official said.

Mr. Yeltsin's move is "foolish," Gorbachev Says MODENA, Italy — Mikhail S. Gorbachev criticized President Boris N. Yeltsin for dissolving the Russian parliament and calling elections for a new legislature.

He said it was "foolish and undemocratic" to do so. He said it was "foolish and undemocratic" to do so. He said it was "foolish and undemocratic" to do so.

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YELTSIN'S MOVE Is 'Foolish,' Gorbachev Says

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Cambodia Passes New Constitution

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia on Tuesday passed a new constitution that restores the monarchy, clearing the way for the aging Prince Norodom Sihanouk to return as king with limited powers.

By a vote of 113 to 5 with 2 abstentions, the 120-member Constituent Assembly, elected in May in UN-sponsored polls, formally approved the creation of a pluralistic "liberal democracy" under the new charter for this war-shattered country of 9 million people.

"We have chosen the constitutional monarchy, having a king who reigns but does not govern," said Son Sann, 81, the speaker of the assembly. "In this context, the king renounces all the powers to the benefit of the people."

The passage of the constitution marks one of the final milestones of an ambitious UN-sponsored peace plan designed to end more than two decades of war, revolution, foreign occupation and civil strife.

A \$1.7 billion, 22,000-member UN peacekeeping mission appears to have created the framework of a fragile but workable democracy, with the radical Khmer Rouge guerrillas increasingly marginalized and uncracked by the UN.

But it is unclear whether the imminent end of the peacekeeping mandate will be followed by democratic government, or by the con-

tinued domination of the former Communist Party that lost the May elections but still controls the security forces and provincial administrations.

A late addition to the charter effectively bars the Khmer Rouge from joining a new government to be created shortly, diplomats said.

The radical Communist group, which has been waging a guerrilla war since its ouster from power in 1979, refused to participate in the May elections and has no elected representatives.

The constitution requires that government ministers and deputy ministers be chosen from parties represented in the assembly, thus apparently precluding high-level Khmer Rouge participation in the government. Such participation had been suggested by Prince Sihanouk, but was seen as a major obstacle to U.S. aid for Cambodia.

In a message from Beijing, where he is undergoing medical treatment, the prince, 70, congratulated the assembly for "an extremely democratic and liberal constitution, of which our country and its valiant people have every reason to be proud."

Prince Sihanouk said he planned to visit Phnom Penh on Thursday to bid farewell to the UN peacekeeping mission before flying back to Beijing Sept. 26 for surgery.

Editor Quits At Paper in Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The editor of Hong Kong's Sunday Morning Post, Peter Lynch, has resigned, shortly after the newspaper published an apology to mainland Chinese officials for alleging a major fraud.

An internal memo issued Tuesday to the staff of the newspaper, which is owned by Rupert Murdoch, announced Mr. Lynch's resignation "with regret" but gave no reason for his departure.

Earlier this month the newspaper and its stablemate, the South China Morning Post, published statements of regret that the articles had been published. They alleged that Chinese officials had siphoned off \$28 billion. The official People's Daily newspaper later said the newspapers' publishers had agreed to pay \$320,000 to charity.

The Sunday Morning Post has also run a series of articles about an explosion last year at a Hong Kong power station that killed two workers. Mr. Lynch has been reported to Attorney General Jeremy Matthews for possible prosecution for contempt of court.

A Chinese Is Picked As Top Patten Aide

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — In a striking reminder of Britain's approaching departure from Hong Kong, Anson Chan was named chief secretary on Tuesday, the first Chinese to gain the No. 2 job in the colonial government.

Mrs. Chan, 53, a career civil servant, will also be the first woman to hold the post, which is second only to the London-appointed governor.

In choosing Mrs. Chan, Governor Chris Patten appeared to be sending the Chinese a double message: that he is committed to leaving the colony in the hands of its native elite when Beijing takes over in 1997, and that he wants to do it on his own terms.

Mrs. Chan has staunchly backed Mr. Patten's proposals for broadening democracy in Hong Kong in the face of fierce objections from China, which says that Britain has no right to impose its parliamentary structures on the colony.

Mrs. Chan said that Mr. Patten had sought democratic changes that were "fair, open, transparent and acceptable to the people of Hong Kong."

"And of course, we all fully support that," she said.

Mrs. Chan declined, however, to be drawn into criticizing China's human rights record or its opposition to democratizing Hong Kong. She said she was confident that "Hong Kong has a bright and promising future" under Chinese rule, provided both sides negotiate the transition in good faith.

Mrs. Chan is now secretary of the civil service, and will succeed Sir David Ford, the outgoing chief secretary, in November.

"To be absolutely frank, that spirit of cooperation and goodwill seems to ebb and flow," she said in reply to a question about the British-Chinese negotiations on Hong Kong.

"But I am sure that both the Chinese and ourselves realize that the years remaining to achieve a smooth transition are not all that many."

Mrs. Chan is described by colleagues as a tough, highly principled technocrat. But some find her too tough.

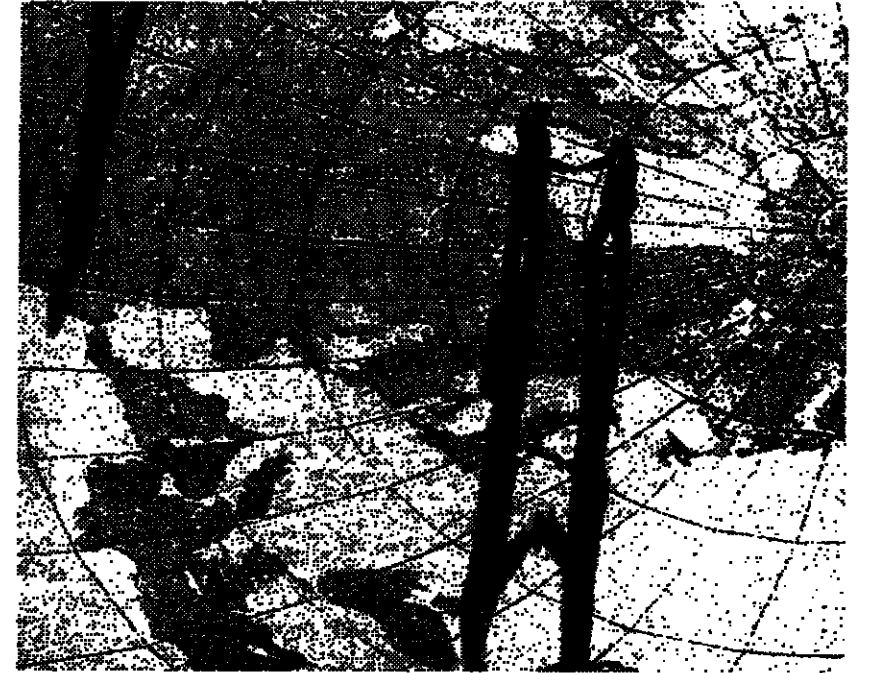
"She's colonial in the sense of being very autocratic," said Albert Chan, a member of the Legislative Council.

He conceded that Mrs. Chan was "a good and capable person to defend Patten's blueprint." But he said he feared that her no-nonsense style would alienate Beijing officials.

"She's not the type of person who will spend time developing a social relationship first," Mr. Chan said.

Mrs. Chan said that being Chinese would make it "easier for me to communicate with them."

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AMERICAN EXPRESS Cards

C. L. Sulzberger, Journalist, Dies at 80

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — C. L. Sulzberger, 80, a prize-winning foreign correspondent and foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times for nearly 40 years and the author of two dozen books, most of them on foreign policy and world leaders in the Cold War era, died Monday at his home in Paris.

Mr. Sulzberger, who gave up his Op-Ed page column in the New York Times in 1978 but continued writing his memoirs and books on foreign affairs, died of natural causes after a long illness, his family said.

The son of Leo Sulzberger, he was a nephew of Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times from 1935 to 1961. He was also a first cousin of Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, chairman of the Times Company, who was publisher of the paper from 1963 to 1992.

In a career that began in the Depression and spanned World War II, the Korean, Vietnam, and Cold Wars and the rise and fall of nations, Cyrus Leo Sulzberger roamed the world from his long-time base in Paris to interview his historic leaders and to chronicle and analyze the major events of his

time. His columns offered portraits of leaders and nations, opinions on foreign news and critiques of American foreign policy.

As a reporter and commentator, he had the inestimable gift of a quick study: the ability to land in the morning in Moscow or Beijing, Prague or Johannesburg, and, with the benefit of speed to type and a cogent report giving the impression he had stepped himself in the subject all his life. And his access was to almost every important personage anywhere.

From presidents and prime ministers in their inner sanctums to royalty in palaces and rebels in mountain strongholds, he crisscrossed and circled the world to talk to and write with insight about a host of major leaders — Stalin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon, Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle, and many heads of government and state, ambassadors and foreign ministers, generals and secret agents.

After graduation from Harvard in 1934 and five years with other news organizations in the United States and abroad, Mr. Sulzberger

joined The New York Times in 1939 and was its chief foreign correspondent from 1944 to 1954, when he became a columnist. His column, "Foreign Affairs," appeared three times a week, on the editorial page until 1970, then on the Op-Ed page until his retirement in 1978. Thereafter he often wrote editorial columns for the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Sulzberger, who was banned from half a dozen countries for his reporting and won a special Pulitzer Prize citation in 1951, ranged over the field of foreign affairs, touching on military power, economics, diplomacy, industrial and agricultural production, and especially the ideas and personalities of leaders.

He candidly acknowledged that his entries into presidential chambers, rebel hideouts, and royal palaces was enormously eased by his role as a New York Times correspondent and columnist, by his connections to the family that owned the newspaper, and, especially, by the desire of world leaders and revolutionaries to get maximum attention for their views through its widely read columns.

A tall, bespectacled man with white hair and a thin smile that

captured a blend of worldly wit and solemnity, Mr. Sulzberger was remembered by colleagues at The New York Times as convivial and generous, a raconteur who could be pugnacious at times but who also was a good listener and a good friend.

As chief correspondent of The New York Times from 1944 to 1954, he directed the coverage of the end of the war in Europe with a distinguished group that included Drew Middleton, Raymond Daniel, Herbert L. Matthews, Clifton Daniel, and James Reston.

After the war, Mr. Sulzberger chronicled the division of Europe into Western and Communist spheres, analyzed rural guerrilla movements in Yugoslavia and drew out for readers the complex character of Tito and won a special Pulitzer Prize citation in 1951 for a prison-cell interview in Yugoslavia with Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, whose 1946 conviction on war-crimes charges signaled the start of the postwar struggle between church and state in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Sulzberger's many books included "The Big Thaw," published in 1956, a personal exploration of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries in Eastern Europe under



A foreign correspondent and foreign affairs columnist, Mr. Sulzberger worked for The New York Times for nearly 40 years.

the Khrushchev regime: "What's Wrong With U.S. Foreign Policy," a 1959 critique; "A Long Row of Candles," a 1969 memoir; "The Fall of Eagles," a 1977 volume on the collapse of the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanovs; and "Seven Continents and Forty Years," a 1977 chronicle of his career.

Reviewers sometimes criticized Mr. Sulzberger's books for being repetitious, for injecting the author too much into accounts of conversations with interview subjects, and for too much trivia in the bulky volumes.

But more typically reviewers praised him for indefatigable reporting, for courage on dangerous assignments, and for what Paul Grimes, reviewing "Seven Continents and Forty Years," called his "sharp succinct portraits" of world leaders, and he listed a few: "She looks like a simple grandmother but she is obdurate and hard as nails," (Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel), and "A small, pipe-smoking man with an unctuous manner the face of a halibut with shark's eyes," (Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain).

Among the many journalistic honors Mr. Sulzberger received were awards from the Overseas Press Club for the best consistent reporting from abroad in 1951, and for excellence in reporting and writing in 1957 and 1970.

Mr. Sulzberger is survived by a son, David Alexis Sulzberger, of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; a daughter, Marina Sulzberger Berry, of London; and two grandchildren. The family said the funeral would be private.

Frederick Steward, Botanist, Dies

New York Times Service

Frederick Campion Steward, 89, a botanist and cell biologist whose research in the late 1950s reshaped scientific knowledge of how plants regenerate, died Monday in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He had been in poor health for several years.

Mr. Steward, a Cornell University professor emeritus of biological sciences, was a leading scientific figure in the development of modern plant physiology. His most im-

portant contribution occurred in 1958, when he established that plants could be totally regenerated from one cell.

The finding revolutionized the world of plant cell biology, establishing for the first time that plant cuttings and shoots were no longer required to propagate hybrids and create mutations. Such a discovery meant that clones, hybrids and mutations of plants could be accomplished in the laboratory rather

than having to resort to the far longer and cumbersome process of taking and then cultivating cuttings.

Charles Lamont, 98, who directed more than 100 movies, including nearly all of the Abbott and Costello comedies and many Ma and Pa Kettle features, died of pneumonia Saturday. He was a fourth-generation actor who appeared on stage and in films before he began directing comedy shorts in the 1920s.

Fernand Ledoux, 96, a celebrated actor with one of the longest careers in French theater and cinema, died Tuesday in Villerville in Normandy. With more than 800 plays and movies to his credit, he was among France's most prolific actors, playing in movies directed by Jean Renoir and Marcel Carné.

Raphaël T. Smith, 26, a graduate student in international affairs at Columbia University and a former editorial assistant at the International Herald Tribune, was killed last week in Bulgaria in a motorcycle accident. He was traveling around the world by motorcycle, retracing a trip by his stepfather decades ago.

Quake Hits Oregon and California, Causing Rock Slide That Kills Driver

The Associated Press

KLAMATH FALLS, Oregon — A moderate earthquake shook southern Oregon and northern California, killing a motorist in a rock slide and damaging buildings. A second person died, apparently of a heart attack.

The quake, measuring 5.7 on the Richter scale, struck at 8:29 P.M. on Monday and was centered 15 miles (25 kilometers) northwest of Klamath Falls, said the National

Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado.

The quake, followed by two strong aftershocks, caused scattered power and phone outages in southern Oregon.

The quake was felt as far north as Eugene, Oregon, more than 150 miles away, and as far south as Redding, California, 110 miles away.

No significant damage was reported in northern California.

DEATH NOTICE

FRIEZEILL BALLARD
died Sept. 18, leaving behind his wife, mother, siblings and devoted friend. Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. Sept. 23, at St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Paris 5^e.

DEATH NOTICE

SHAMMAS - SEUKKI HANNA
Passed away on Friday, September 17th, 1993, in Rabiya, Lebanon. Beloved husband of Olga Kharun and the father of Keston, Nizara, Hyana, Sibana, the late Muzam and Angelique, Caesar and Mona.

Shakri Shammas was a distinguished engineer, business figure and educator. He was one of the three founders of C.A.T. Company which pioneered modern contracting techniques in the Middle East and branched out to Europe, the United States, the Far East and Africa.

He was Mayor of Rabiya, Chairman of the Rabiya Company and of Tourism & Hotel Development Corporation S.L., President of Motherland Limited and Managing Partner of C.A.T. Company and its subsidiaries as well as Chairman of Alttime Tourist Complex Limited, owners of the SHERATON LIMASSOL Hotel & Resort and the Limassol Pleasure Harbour in Cyprus.

In addition to numerous other important positions, he served for many years on the Board of Trustees of the American University of Beirut.

He was decorated for his achievements and social contributions by the Greek Orthodox Church in 1956 and 1957 and he was honored with the Cedars National Medal by the Lebanese Government in 1972.

The funeral took place on Sunday September 19th, at Mohieddine Greek Orthodox Church in Lebanon.

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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Unsuited for the Olympics

The International Olympic Committee is meeting in Monte Carlo this week to pick the site for the Summer Games in the year 2000. Of the five cities seeking the prize, Beijing has the weakest claim.

The Chinese have been anything but subtle. Their chief lobbyist has threatened a boycott of the 1996 Atlanta Games if Beijing is not picked. But if Beijing gets the nod, the Chinese government says, it will put the names of IOC members on a monument at the Great Wall.

The disqualifier is China's suppression of dissent and its disregard for basic human rights. Human rights organizations report that even now the government is preparing secret trials of 17 dissidents next month. Incredibly, Chinese negotiators have even pledged that there would be no public dissent during the Olympics.

The Chinese, and disheveled Olympic romantics, argue that politics has no place in the quadrennial Games. In fact, politics intrudes frequently and obviously. South African athletes were banned for 32 years. The United States led a boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow; Moscow retaliated with a boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

Obviously willing to play politics when it suits their purpose, the Chinese joined in boycotting the Moscow Games. But politics is not really the issue in this case. The overriding issue is human rights.

Citing a State Department report, along with Tiananmen Square and other outrages, the House has adopted a resolution urging the American representative on the IOC to vote against Beijing. Later, 60 senators — including the majority leader, George Mitchell, and the minority leader, Bob Dole — sent a written protest to all 94 members of the IOC. And just last week the European Parliament voted its own anti-Beijing resolution.

The other contenders are Berlin, Istanbul, Manchester and Sydney. None of their countries has a spotless human rights record, particularly Turkey. But none practices the systematic, pervasive repression found in China.

China has developed a sports machine on the European Communist model. Its leaders now want the Olympics in their capital as certification of their regime's respectability. When they build a record of respect for their citizens — perhaps in another four years — it will be time enough. But not yet.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A Stumble in Poland

Hailed for the success of its free market reforms, Poland's reform leadership is paying the political price. Voters in parliamentary elections voted first and second for the parties most rooted in the country's Communist past.

The Democratic Left Alliance and the Polish Peasants' Party capitalized on resentments of workers (and unemployed) and peasants who feel that they have fared poorly in Poland's region-pacing private sector boom. A third of Poles have done better since communism fell, it is said, a third hope to do better, and a third have done worse. In that last third the two parties found their lod.

Hatred of communism still exists in Poland. How could it not? But the evidence of this vote is that it is a wasting asset. Newly committed, they insist, to democracy, the old hacks may constitute a core of the Left Alliance's support, but other party members have associated themselves with reform — with a slower and less sweeping reform. The Peasants' Party enjoys some loyalty among farmers who recall that it spoke for farmer and rural interests even in Communist times. The two parties now embrace a statist approach tempered by a professed concern for the popular welfare. Reform as practiced in Poland

(and elsewhere) for the past four years has sharpened class distinctions, and these parties were in a position to exploit it. Some heavy politicking is still to be done before a government is put together. It is not yet ensured that either the Left Alliance or the Peasants' Party will end up governing.

In any case, the danger is not that Poland will head back to communism but that the reform impulse will erode. That would mean a slowdown on privatization and an increase of welfare payments and of subsidies to inefficient state enterprises on the current, discouraging Russian and Ukrainian models. Succumbing to the temptation to pay the new bills with newly printed money could produce crisis in Poland's relations with its foreign lenders.

The Polish vote is a sober warning to the ex-Communist countries treading the reform path. Already it was clear that if they hold back, the economy founders. Now it is clear that if they forge ahead, they put their political base at risk. The fact remains that Poland's current dilemma arises from its course, not from doubt or sloth. Poland is the place where the West, by its judicious continuing encouragement, can best show that reform works.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Against the Grain, a Brave New Internationalism

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and his chief advisers are taking to the hustings to articulate a new internationalism for Americans. They do a noble and necessary thing that could be called the Lord's work. But they will have a devil of a time.

The force of internationalism that bound nations together through half a century is waning in country after country, including the United States. In Europe, a giant swishing sound threatens to drown out the administration's salvo of foreign policy speeches this month. The swish comes from necks swiveling as citizens pivot inward to concentrate on their own economic and political problems.

Internationalism in the Cold War involved a sense of common danger and of shared benefits from an expanding global pie of trade and investment. Finding ways to assume domestic needs (or occasionally even to sacrifice them) to international cooperation was a hallmark of that era.

But the danger has diminished and the pie has stopped growing for most industrial nations. Today's most combative international zero-sum game is in trade rivalries among industrial democracies, not in tallying the warheads in Soviet and American nuclear arsenals.

That is the context that the president, his secretary of state, his national security adviser and his ambassador to the United Nations face in delivering a series of speeches over a two-week period designed to explain America's involvement in a rapidly changing world. The effort began with Mr. Clinton's impressive NAFTA speech last week at the White House. It will continue at least into his Sept. 27 address at the United Nations.

This will be a hard sell. The American public "has come to feel that foreign policy competes with domestic problems for attention and resources,"

Daniel Yankelevich and John Immerwahr write in a paper prepared for this summer's American Assembly, a prestigious public policy gathering. "There is a concern that foreign policy leaders will distract the country from more pressing domestic issues."

Americans understood that the end of the Cold War would change the nature and image of the country's enemies. They were less prepared for how the political changes and economic dislocation of the past five years would change their self-image.

The corrosive turning away from a shared sense of international opportunities and obligations is even more advanced in Europe, where xenophobia and overt racism have become a force in French, German and British politics. Two small but telling developments from the weekend's headlines: the growth at the local level of the neo-Nazi British National Party, and thousands of Britons marching to make sure their government does not spend money to host the Olympics in the year 2000.

France, once a proud symbol of asylum and immigrant assimilation, now debates adopting "zero immigration" policies. And the conservative government's determination to protect export subsidies for French farmers threatens to stalemate the multinational trade negotiations known as the Uruguay Round. At stake is a trade agreement that would have 10 to 20 times the economic benefits for the United States than NAFTA would.

The French government claims that it would be a political suicide to accept an agricultural compromise based by the United States and the rest of the European Community. This may just be a daring negotiating stance, but the willingness to put the Uruguay Round on the edge of the cliff shows how loose trans-Atlantic ties have become, as do the open disagreements between Americans and Europeans on Bosnia and Somalia.

The separate but parallel debates on NAFTA and the Uruguay Round are about political attitudes as much as economic benefits. Success in both would hold the line against a psychological turning inward that mixes protectionism, nativism and other political forces. That is one reason President Clinton decided to go to the stump to argue for NAFTA and to shape a new internationalism. The American initiatives for a summit of Asian leaders in Seattle in November and a NATO summit in Brussels in January go in the same direction.

Can a new sense of internationalism be created as a product of leadership and will? The history of this century is not encouraging. Nations have had to go through periods of subordinating or abandoning cooperative efforts before shooting wars or trade wars remind them why they had tried the cooperative approach in the first place.

That is why organizations like NATO or GATT have been invented by "men walking backward into the future," in the luminous phrase of Raymond Aron, the late French philosopher. The good news is that we do learn from our mistakes. The better news would be that we don't have to make them.

The Washington Post.

Two World Chess Titles

During the Cold War, chess title matches became surrogate struggles between East and West, as between Bobby Fischer and the Soviet champion Boris Spassky in Iceland. Or between loyalists and dissidents within the Soviet Union, as in the bitter contest between the titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, and his rebel challenger, Gary Kasparov. Now ideological fever has abated and all is confusion as grand masters rebel against the chess establishment itself.

Two world title matches are under way. In the Dutch town of Zwolle, Mr. Karpov, now a former champion, is pitted against the Dutch grand master Jan Timman for the official title (prize: \$1.4 million). They are being upstaged by Mr. Spassky, the reigning champion, at London's Savoy Theater, his opponent is Nigel Short, a 28-year-old British prodigy (prize: \$2.6 million). But Mr. Kasparov's other opponent is FIDE, the International Chess Federation, founded in 1924.

The two unofficial contenders rejected FIDE's proposal for a match in Manchester for a lesser prize. They formed their own Profes-

sional Chess Association and found a sponsor in Rupert Murdoch, who is providing television coverage and ample promotion in his newspaper, The Times, in London. That helped Mr. Kasparov square accounts for what he saw as FIDE's favoritism in suspending the title match in which he was beating Mr. Karpov, the cynosure of the Soviet chess establishment.

Is this good for chess? Judging by the press attention, it is a windfall for the royal game. Competition for purses is preferable to ideological crusades. The rival matches confirm what Americans have learned from Bobby Fischer, who vanished from sight only to reappear in a strange rematch last year with Mr. Spassky in a Serbian resort: Grand masters are supreme individualists, given to furious feuds and eccentric, sometimes unusual political views. In great title matches, competitors are not surrogates for a social system; they are rebels who vent their aggression on kings, queens, bishops, knights, rooks and pawns. And on each other.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Beijing-New Delhi Thaw, Hopes for a United Asia

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

SINGAPORE — The recent thaw in India's relations with China has rekindled hopes of what Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao described in Beijing as "an Asian resurgence." This was the vision that inspired Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India, until a short, sharp border war with China in 1962 shattered his dreams, leading to 31 years of uneasy armed truce between the two giants of Asia.

Mr. Rao's first day of talks with Prime Minister Li Peng early this month resulted in a series of damage-control and confidence-building measures to secure peace in the Himalayas. With reports of Chinese nuclear missiles being stationed in Tibet, the possibility of even accidental clashes along the 4,000-kilometer border had to be removed.

India therefore agreed to China's suggestion to put aside disputes involving 123,000 square kilometers of territory while strengthening ties on other fronts. To existing proposals for economic, scientific and technological collaboration, the Rao-Li talks added

specific programs to increase trade and cooperate in broadcasting and protecting the environment.

These subjects are not of great importance. India expects no dramatic results in the short term. The scope for expanding trade is limited, since the two economies run on largely parallel lines. India and China are also competitors for Western investment and multilateral finance. Both are looking east for partners and markets.

But the relationship between the nations is no longer inherently contradictory. Asian leadership is not a factor. Neither is rivalry between communism and parliamentary democracy. The Rao-Li discussions removed a major psychological and political obstacle, not only to Chinese-Indian cooperation but also to Indian participation in Asia's economic revolution. That was their real achievement.

India was beginning to look like Asia's odd man out. The stalemate with China tied down more than 60,000 Indian troops and added substantially to the nation's defense budget. Abroad, it made the boom nations of East Asia wary of doing too much business with China's adversary. Geunflecting at the altar of the region's rising power, they repeatedly rebuffed India's attempts to join Asia-Pacific organizations.

India's rival, Pakistan, benefited from the estrangement. The Chinese-Belgian alliance dates to the height of India's friendship with the former Soviet Union. In 1990, when the United States suspended aid to Pakistan because of its nuclear program, China took over as the principal arms supplier to Pakistan. New Delhi was especially concerned by recent U.S. intelligence reports that China was shipping M-11 missile components to Pakistan.

Ironically, Washington's response to those reports may actually have helped to bring India and China closer together. Neither has endorsed the U.S. interpretation of human rights. Both have long-standing differences with Washington over trade and in-

tellectual property rights. India and China now feel that they are victims of America's self-appointed role as global policeman for arms control.

Mr. Rao has taken India much closer to the United States through bilateral military cooperation, free-market reforms and political gestures, such as ending India's virtual boycott of Israel. But his strategy for coping with the challenge of a world that is no longer polarized between two superpowers demands a balancing factor in the east. India hopes to reduce dependence on the United States by developing strong ties with the thriving economies of Asia.

The shift began when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi broke the ice with China by visiting Beijing in 1988. Mr. Rao has extended this policy. India has signed a memorandum of understanding for military cooperation with Malaysia, established a dialogue with the Association of South East Asian Nations and balanced naval exercises with the United States by holding similar maneuvers with Australia, Indonesia and Singapore.

Mr. Rao emphasized this directional shift by flying from Beijing to Seoul on Sept. 9. He was the first head of an Indian government to visit South Korea since diplomatic relations were established 20 years ago.

Mr. Rao is working quietly to remove impediments so that the voice of a united Asia can be heard in the new world order. His strategy includes gaining approval for India's long-standing ambition for a place in the Pacific sum. Both objectives call for understanding between Asia's two largest powers.

Other Comment

Expect Oil Demand to Rise

After years of stagnation, the demand for oil looks set to surge. As the industrial economies revive and the former Soviet economies approach the limits of their decline, their need for extra oil will be added to the growing demand from Latin America and Southeast Asia. The question that matters is not whether but how and when prices are to rise.

What is the message for consumers? Do not take cheap energy for granted, or relax programs that boost conservation through grants or tax incentives. Governments that have not established strategic stocks should consider buying oil now, while it is still cheap. America, in particular, needs a further rise in oil taxes, still ludicrously low in spite of Bill Clinton. Taxes remind consumers that energy is not yet as cheap and abundant as today's low prices misleadingly suggest.

— The Economist (London).

Too Much Olympic Politics

In Monaco on Thursday, fewer than 100 men and women will decide where the world will meet for the 22nd Olympiad in the year 2000. About 60 percent of the planet's inhab-

Indo-Russian Goals for Central Asia

By S. Nihal Singh

NEW DELHI — India's relations with Russia have been far from happy, but the two countries' interests converge in the former Soviet states in Central Asia.

India has been highlighting its cultural links with the region to promote trade and economic ties. Babur, hailing from the Fergana Valley, launched an attack on the Indian subcontinent in the 16th century to found the Moghul dynasty. And India has had extensive dealings with Central Asia under the umbrella of Indo-Soviet economic and political agreements.

All heads of Central Asian states have visited New Delhi, and Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of India has been to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. India hopes that maintaining close relations will help moderate and contain Islamic influences, with their fundamentalist overtones.

This is a goal endorsed by Moscow. A recent joint study by the government-sponsored Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses in New Delhi and the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow is forthright in its findings. It says common historical and cultural heritage, linguistic similarities and, above all, religion, are being exploited by Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to expand their influence in Central Asia.

Picking it strongly, the report concludes: "Economic and political instability in this region along with increasing interference in the local affairs by some Muslim states have already transformed Central Asia into a source of regional instability which could even develop into a source of global instability."

For Russia, the stakes are high. There are 10 million ethnic Russians in the Central Asian states and Mos-

cow's national security is determined in part by the security of the southern borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Moscow has signed defense agreements with these states and its troops are helping police the troubled Tajikistan-Afghanistan border. India, for its part, claims that the area falls in its sphere of geostrategic interest.

Russia has been keen on evolving "normal, good neighborly" relations with the region, although it is mindful of the dangers. An outflow of ethnic Russians from Central Asia in the face of populist discriminatory measures and prejudices born under Soviet rule have deprived these states of skilled labor and caused a refugee problem in Russia.

A "treaty on collective security" was signed by former Soviet republics in Tashkent in May. But Moscow is apprehensive that the Central Asian leaders are seeking to set up a geopolitical entity by promoting the concept of a "common defense space" alongside a common market. Russians are worried that President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, until recently the most enthusiastic supporter of the Commonwealth of Independent States, is proposing a "United States of Central Asia," in what could be a direct challenge to the commonwealth.

Both Moscow and New Delhi think the United States will gradually increase its role in Central Asia but will continue to use proxies, such as Turkey, in the short term. Turkey has, in fact, been active in promoting its influence, while Iran is exploiting its geographic advantage.

The Indo-Russian study is a guide to Moscow's hopes and fears and to the Indian government's approach. Among its central conclusions: Uzbek nationalism is the most potent factor in Central Asia's ethnic mix; in the short term, conflicts in all the region's states will center on the contest between Islamic fundamentalists and Communists; despite all external factors, old Communist regimes remain in power reorienting these states' economic ties with Moscow will take a long time and involve heavy investments; and, for the present, Central Asia seems content with a neo-authoritarian model of governance.

The underlying theme of the study implies that the Indian and Russian authorities are veering away from endorsing the Turkish foray into Central Asia. The earlier assumption was that Turkey's secular credentials and its Islamic and linguistic affinity with the Central Asian states would make it a desirable partner for New Delhi and Moscow.

The change has been influenced by the conclusion that the Turkish model simply will not work in Central Asia. In Turkey, the secular nationalist tolerant of the religious practices of the Sunni majority without endorsing them came about after the massacre of Armenian and Greek minorities and the suppression of Kurds. Such a solution in Central Asia's ethnic mix is inconceivable.

The prospect is of a long period of instability in Central Asia, with Islamic fundamentalists pitted against ethnic nationalists and secular measures, regionalism against tribalism. Russia and India hope to negotiate these treacherous waters singly and together to keep fundamentalists at bay.

International Herald Tribune.

Don't Make Olympics A Mockery

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The world will not come to an end if the International Olympic Committee picks Beijing for the site of the Games in the year 2000. But the Olympics will, at least for two important groups of people the Olympics will end.

They will end for those living in freedom who believe that human rights are the basic test of national standards and international behavior. For them it would be an obscenity, no other word, to hold the Games in China as long as it is commanded by a government that rules by police power, as long as it uses prisons to torture thousands of political prisoners, as long as it incarcerates millions for forced labor, officially recognized as an essential part of the economy.

The other group: The Olympic Games and whatever they are supposed to stand for will become an evil mockery for the victims themselves, inside and beyond China. Inside, the victims are those still behind bars or still struggling for human freedoms of thought, action, procreation, religion. Outside exists a whole nation of victims, the captive people and society of Tibet, now enshrouded by Chinese Communist power for more than four decades.

I do not know how the committee will vote on Thursday in Monte Carlo. I have asked experts in sports and human rights and they do not know, either. That interests me.

The Olympic movement depends on the support and money of the public, but on the question of where the Games should be held, a matter of political and economic importance, the committee runs its affairs as if it were planning a family picnic somewhere.

The Olympic Committee does not officially take human rights into consideration; some members do and others wave it away.

I wonder, not knowing what world the committee members live in, do they understand the importance of the millions who cannot accept the idea of Olympics in Beijing any more than they could have Games held in South Africa under apartheid?

The committee has a strong list of other cities to choose among — Sydney, Manchester, Istanbul, Berlin. And there is still a bit of time to remind it of the arguments against Beijing as set down by men and women of the U.S. Congress.

They have been spelled out, clearly and rationally, in a House of Representatives resolution and later in a letter signed by 60 senators. The Senate letter was written by one of the most honorable and respected of American public figures, Bill Bradley of New Jersey. He does not throw himself around or give his name to light causes.

The letter to the committee said that choosing Beijing would give an international stamp of approval to Beijing and its ways, would be used as an enormous propaganda asset by the Chinese government, would demoralize the democracy activists. It carried a polite warning: The image of the committee would suffer as it worked closely with an authoritarian government to stage an event televised around the world.

All true, but that last bit about the image of the committee suffering — I want to go beyond that, less delicately. It will not be simply the committee that will suffer but the Games and whatever they stand for as an exercise in international goodwill.

The Olympics will be wounded badly, and not just for a year or two. Don't the committee members remember? How long did the word "Olympics" call swastikas to mind, because Olympic officials stuck with the decision to hold the Games in the Berlin of 1936, after the Nazis had taken over? Decade after decade.

A decision to select Beijing, when there is no question about how it rules, no hiding place, will not be forgotten before 2000 or any time soon after. Decade after decade.

The decision will also put something of a wall on the Asian Games of 1996. Think of yourself sitting at the Games in Los Angeles and Mike Placid in 1932, and wonder how much pleasure you would be having if you knew that four years later swastikas would be flying in an Olympic stadium, and Nazis jacking-booting about the place.

Taken together, believers in human rights and the victims of its absence are a lot of people, with a lot of long memories. We will know soon whether the committee cares enough about them and the future of the Olympics not to reach out to the capital of a gulf government.

The New York Times.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptabilité Paritaire No. 61337
© 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

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OPINION

Make the United Nations Strong on Human Rights

By Jimmy Carter

ATLANTA — As the United Nations General Assembly convenes, it faces an unprecedented opportunity to strengthen its leadership role in promoting and defending the fragile cause of human rights.

The UN World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna last June should be seen as a catalyst for a dramatic move to strengthen the incredibly weak mechanisms in the UN system for preventing and correcting human rights crimes.

While the United Nations has an excellent record of setting human rights standards through international covenants, the failure of many countries to comply with these standards and the reluctance of the world community to provide the UN Center for Human Rights with adequate resources to carry out its mandate have had tragic results.

According to the United Nations, half the world's people experience some human rights abuse.

The Vienna conference reaffirmed the universality of all human rights and the legitimate role of the international com-

munity in protecting these rights worldwide.

It reaffirmed the interdependence of all human rights, the importance of economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development, and adopted practical steps to promote and protect the rights of women and indigenous peoples.

Unfortunately, the key proposal, to create a high commissioner for human rights, led only to a call for the General Assembly to make this question a high priority this fall. It is imperative that the international community adopt a proper mandate and structure for a high commissioner at this session.

The commissioner should serve as a strong focal point to coordinate the fragmented branches of the UN human rights system and to ensure that human rights are integrated into the work of all UN programs. This would lead to greater effectiveness in the UN system and a reduction of bureaucracy and duplication. A better

structured and managed UN Center for Human Rights can be the resource, research and information base supporting the work of this special commissioner.

For example, building on UN success in El Salvador and Cambodia, human rights could be integrated systematically into peacekeeping operations. There also is a need and opportunity to inject a strong human rights component into the work of the UN Development Program.

Collaboration between the UN Center for Human Rights and the Development Program on technical assistance projects could help governments promote the rule of law and build permanent institutions to protect human rights.

The high commissioner should be empowered to act promptly to prevent or investigate rights violations when and where they occur. As it stands, the Commission on Human Rights, the main UN human rights body, meets only once a year and thus is powerless to take action in urgent situations.

The commissioner should be impartial

and independent, appointed by the General Assembly, to which he or she would report. This is an important safeguard to avoid the selectivity and the double standards pervading the work of the commission and the Security Council.

Opportunities exist for preventive actions, such as the development of technical assistance programs to help governments introduce legal and constitutional safeguards, promote the independence of the judiciary, assist national human rights institutions and promote rights education.

The challenge facing the General Assembly is to overcome bureaucratic and political hurdles that stand in the way of carrying out the recommendations of the Vienna conference and to sustain the momentum for a new era in human rights in the post-Cold War world.

Former President Carter is chairman of the Carter Center, which promotes conflict resolution, democratization and human rights. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Flying West With the Old Man

By Kim Murphy

TUNIS — The voice on the telephone was clipped and curt. "Be in the lobby of the Hilton at 7 A.M. And lush this."

It was well after midnight. The voice belonged to an aide of Yasser Arafat. I had been pleading with him for 24 hours to let me accompany the PLO chairman on his historic trip to Washington.

I arrived at 6 to find several other journalists standing around

what was probably the most important trip of his life, eased into one of the lounge chairs and stared silently out the window as the city of Tunis faded from view under the climbing jet.

The schedule board at Tunis International had shown a charter bound for Paris, and there had been rumors that Mr. Arafat would meet French President François Mitterrand on his way to Washington. But as we headed west, it seemed we were crossing Algeria, Morocco, then climbing north across Spain and out over the Atlantic.

MEANWHILE

the lobby trying to look lushed. Eventually, two PLO aides drove up and told us to report to the VIP terminal at Tunis International Airport, where we spent the next several hours having our luggage and gear checked for stray bombs or automatic weapons.

In the Moroccan Air Force-chartered Boeing 707, striped in the red and green of the Palestinian flag, we waited for the 64-year-old affectionately known in Palestinian circles as the "Old Man."

Presently, to the drumbeat of a Tunisian honor guard, Yasser Arafat, dressed in his characteristic green combat fatigues and with the usual pistol at his side, strode toward the plane surrounded by bodyguards and top aides. After a farewell handshake from the Tunisian prime minister, he climbed on board.

His private cabin at the front of the plane was comfortable but not opulent, lined with plush lounge chairs and end tables. A private bedroom adjoining the front cabin had a double bed and a private bath with tub.

Mr. Arafat, embarking on

opposition to this peace deal from within the Palestinian ranks was perhaps the greatest he had ever faced. And no one could say what lay ahead in Washington. Acceptance, finally? Or more rebuff? Who would meet him at the airport, for example?

He refused to discuss with his aides whether he was going to try to shake the hand of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, yet that must have been on his mind.

Mr. Arafat has always had a disarming charm about him. When you go up to greet him, he holds your hand tightly for several moments in both of his beards at you. During a previous interview he had insisted on outfitting me in a hand-embroidered traditional Palestinian coat and having his picture taken with me. But as interviews progress he grows impatient when questions don't go where he wants them to go. He has been known to get up and walk out of the room when he feels he has really lost control.

Everyone grew quieter as the flight drew to a close. Marwan Kanafani, Mr. Arafat's advisor on Washington affairs, asked the Moroccan flight attendant to inform him when the plane crossed into U.S. airspace. When she gave the word, he leaned over and said, "Mr. Arafat, we're in America."

"I know," Mr. Arafat replied.

As the plane pulled back power and glided in toward Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Arafat grew silent and obviously tense. Aides spoke encouragingly to him and he only stared back wordlessly. Some said he appeared close to weeping.

Then he walked beaming down the steps of the plane, where he was greeted by Edward Djerjian, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and a line of mostly Arab ambassadors.

"The most impressive moment for me was when he went down the steps and Djerjian was there, and the first thing he said was, 'Mr. Chairman, welcome to America,'" said Mr. Kanafani, who for years had been the PLO's unofficial liaison in Washington.

"I have been working for the last God knows how many years to the UN, to meet with an American official," Mr. Kanafani said. "It was that mysterious, far-off, forbidden world... And suddenly I see one of the most famous American undersecretaries saying, 'Mr. Chairman, welcome to America.' That was the moment. When I got in the car, I said to myself, 'We're legitimate.'"

The writer is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Cairo.

Mr. Arafat, embarking on

The Dying May Be Over, but El Salvador Still Needs UN Help

By Perdita Huston

SEGUNDO MONTES, El Salvador — Leandra Ramirez returned to her ancestral village a year ago. During 12 years of civil war, her life had been in turmoil. She fled her home under threat of death; spent two months hiding in mountain valleys seeking escape to the relative safety of Honduras; lived eight years in a refugee camp; learned of the violent death of two sons, and watched her grandchildren come to adulthood behind a barbed-wire fence.

Doña Leandra has now returned to build a new home of discarded planks and plastic sheeting. Maize has been planted. Pigs and chickens roam nearby, and she says simply, "I hope the suffering is over."

Such is the reality of the peace accords brokered by the United Nations in El Salvador.

At a time when the UN role in peacemaking, peacekeeping and

humanitarian assistance is being closely examined, let us not forget another essential task: peace management. That task is crucial to continued peace in this tiny war-torn nation.

The security that Doña Leandra enjoys is truly a major achievement. UN officials can be proud of their accomplishments here. People still have fears, to be sure. Rumors abound, and the sight of soldiers on patrol or the sound of airplanes freezes Doña Leandra's trust dead in its tracks. But so far, so good.

The UN observer mission reassures her by its very presence. It is overseeing election preparations and, in a major assist to democracy, is helping people like her to re-establish their legitimate identity — since, like thousands of others, she is without proof of being who

she says she is. When she fled with her husband and six children, there was no time to take birth certificates or property deeds. Their home was looted and set afire, as was the town hall.

If she is to vote, UN observers will have to help her prove her legitimate citizenship. If the family is to remain on their land, the observers must help them establish their legitimate ownership.

UN-assisted human rights officials are attempting to locate the remains of one of her sons. The first son, she heard, was killed within two kilometers of the Honduran border; the second, she knows, was hacked to death, then set on fire. The return of one son's remains would give her a sense of having closed the tragedy of "the boys I never saw again."

UN-inspired courses in small business management, nutrition, human rights and even self-esteem have prompted government agencies to begin similar initiatives.

Doña Leandra's granddaughter, Ana Alba, 20, is a beneficiary. A serious and ambitious woman, who grew to maturity in a UN refugee camp, she is self-assured and determined to step beyond the traditional family roles of women. She earns a secretary's salary, with which she has bought piglets, chickens and family shoes.

Self-esteem, human rights and farm management are new concepts in a nation of landless peasants, where 75,000 perished in a reach for dignity. Assuring that the newly acquired dignity is not sacrificed is the next step.

The UN observer mission in El Salvador is scheduled to leave soon after the elections in March. After

weeks of talking with representatives like Doña Leandra or sophisticated residents of the capital, one wonders if it is wise for the observers to leave so abruptly.

Whatever the results of the vote, the need to monitor the peace agreements and land distribution will remain. A UN observer presence would serve as a guarantor that those accords will be carried out. As one government official stated, "The dying is over but the fear remains."

He said the UN presence was needed "until such time as the accords are beyond any doubt fully respected." On both sides, he added, there is "suspicion" that the observers are "the only knowledgeable pressure on the ground that will assure implementation."

UN peacekeeping efforts are, rightly, under examination; they are overstretched, underfunded, controversial and dangerous. We hear so little about the success of the operation in El Salvador.

Take a closer look at El Salvador. To date, it is a major success. But consolidation of that success must be assured. There are still too many adversaries who distrust one another, and they need an arbitrator.

Requiring the United Nations to leave before completion of the peace management process would be foolish. It might forsake the trust of the Salvadoran people, of thousands like Doña Leandra, and might even snatch failure from the jaws of success.

The writer is preparing a book on diverse types of families and their problems in 12 countries around the world. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Save Brazil's Children

In response to the report "5 Police Arrested in Rio Killings" (Sept. 6):

The killing of 21 Brazilians, including innocent youths, in a Rio de Janeiro shantytown was shocking to this largely industrialized nation of 157 million people.

But the massacre gets world headlines today and is forgotten tomorrow. The real story is that parasitic diseases cripple, stunt physical and mental development, cause great suffering and susceptibility to other infirmities, and kill thousands of innocent Brazilian children every year.

The physical and mental limitations imposed on such a significant segment of the population also quickly, but significantly, depress the economic productivity and creative vitality of a nation.

BRIAN R. MOORE, São Paulo.

an effort to rebuild the French-German axis, although the Germans care little. An active government has proposed lower tax rates and a plan, however haphazard, to reduce unemployment. Major privatization plans are pouring forth although capital is tight. Some of the privatization opportunities look good.

A worthy prime minister whose few months in office have seen his popularity increase rather than diminish is now so publicly acceptable that the perennial presidential candidates worry about their chances against him in 1995.

The point is, though, why wait for elections to recoup a degree of confidence? Why not perk up a little now? And recognize, although the situation is difficult, that it is still better than in many other countries of Europe, and perhaps more hopeful than in many other parts of the world. Confidence generates more of the same.

JOHN D. PHILLIPSBORN, Deenville, France.

From my technical evaluation of the oil and gas potential of Somalia for various oil companies, one must conclude that the chances for commercial success there are slim.

Furthermore, attractive opportunities for international oil and gas exploration have never been greater than they are today, especially with the opening up of the former East bloc countries, where there is a good prospective potential coupled with a lower political risk than in Somalia.

JAN GORDING, Maidenhead, England.

posed — all of this on land that is held by the Berawan. The land is being encroached upon and the people threatened with relocation. These local people are being exploited. They are not against further development, only stipulating that it should be appropriate to the character of Muhi.

I don't think that I have ever heard many suggestions as stupid as going to the rain forest or to Muhi National Park to play golf. It would be a crime to let the rain forest and native cultures slip away from us like this for the sake of greed.

JO HOLT, Chard, England.

serious Graphology

Regarding the report "You Are What You Write" (Aug. 3):

Barry James deplors the fact that graphology is serious business in France.

For the past 40 years I have been working closely with clinical psychologists and psychotherapists who have readily admitted that it took them months of sessions to discover what I could discern from a handwriting sample. Like psychology, graphology is as much an art as a science, since both deal with the human psyche.

In a half-century career I have built up a clientele of companies run by hardheaded business people who would not keep me on for a second if my analyses were not consistently accurate.

There are, of course, some poorly trained graphologists, who are casting a shadow on the profession, just as in the medical and legal fields.

FELIX KLEIN, New York.

Cheer Up, France

The French are more depressed than their slowdown/recession merits despite France's troubling unemployment rate — 11.7 percent and rising.

Nothing good can happen, most of them say, until after the presidential election in the spring of 1995; meanwhile, they deprive themselves of new cars, new homes and much else, not including good food and vacations in August. Confidence has thus disappeared from the marketplace of one of the world's wealthiest nations.

Fallacies have been applied. The franc will have more leeway in the exchange rate mechanism. Interest rates have been lowered. There is

Oil in Somalia

Regarding "Somalia: One Reason Why" (Letters, Sept. 7):

The writer implies that there is a connection between the U.S. military involvement in Somalia and U.S. oil investments. Although it is true that the four American oil companies mentioned in her letter held concessions in that country before the overthrow of President Mohammed Siad Barre in January 1991, Somalia is only of marginal interest to the oil industry and it is unlikely that any company would want any U.S. military involvement on their behalf.

Rain Forest Golf

The great caves of Sarawak are one of Malaysia's great natural wonders, situated in the Muhi National Park on the banks of the Melanau River. The Berawan people have lived along this river for many generations. They were instrumental in bringing the caves to the notice of the outside world, and in assisting with their exploration and development for visitors. They have formed four companies and built modest but comfortable guest houses close to the caves. Development has been on a limited scale in keeping with the nature of the site.

Some years ago, a plot of land was bought by the State Forestry Department from the Berawan. This was subsequently sold to a developer, who built a luxury hotel downstream from the caves. The local people have no objection to this hotel nor to the airstrip that has been built to improve access. However, it now seems that a second phase of hotel construction has been started, and a golf course pro-

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FELIX KLEIN, New York.

BOOKS

WHY MEN HATE WOMEN

By Adam Jukes. 345 pages. £15.95. Free Association Books.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

THE cover of "Why Men Hate Women" says it is "a book written for men that every woman should read." It is difficult, however, to imagine many men getting further than the introduction, where psychotherapist Adam Jukes says that all men hate women, even if they don't know it, and that a sex murderer is not all that different from the mild-mannered guy who makes jokes about how dumb women are.

"Men exist in a state of perpetual enmity towards women which they express overtly and covertly, by controlling and dominating them," he writes. "Whether by attrition or violence, women are ultimately controlled or destroyed by men. This destruction is usually carried out on women's psyches and their self-esteem, although... it all too often involves physical damage in addition."

It's unfortunate that the jargon of psychology and of feminist theory dominate this book, because Jukes is in a position to write an extremely interesting study of male violence against women. As a therapist working with London's Men's Centre, Jukes works with wife beaters, and he does serve up some tantalizing close-ups, but not enough of them.

What these portraits show is that we beaters come from all walks of life, and that they are not necessarily violent except against the womanly element against them. In these men's eyes, women are asking to be beaten; they are driving them to it,

although the evidence the men cite, when they cite any, seems ridiculous. "All abusive men feel like victims, and erect complex mental structures to maintain denial of their actual sadism, hatred and rage," Jukes says.

Jukes is very much a feminist, part of a small breed of modern men who feel the need to apologize for being men, while deferring to women to define what is acceptable behavior. He sees gender as "socially constructed" (i.e. society's the culprit) and even, somewhat reluctantly, goes along with theories that heterosexuality is a male plot: "Heterosexuality is no longer taken for granted. It is part of most individuals' core identity... but it is learned, not innate."

Jukes does distance himself from what he calls essentialist or apocalyptic feminists, who tend toward

separatism. "In apocalyptic thinking, firmly focused on male violence," he writes, "the world will never be free of aggression and war as long as there are men in it, or so long as men remain in control."

He also distances himself from socialist feminists, which it seems doesn't put enough of the blame on men. It is a measure of how odd the feminist debate has become that, in this book anyway, the most reasonable women cited are the Marxists.

The inferior position of women in this world is a fact. Where Jukes runs into serious trouble, however, it is in lumping together the situation of women in developed countries and in the Third World and in citing the usual suspect statistics ("It is estimated that at least half of rapes, worldwide, are never reported and that as many as one in six

women have been raped"). The truth is, the status of women in the developed world has never been better. You can't compare the "glass ceiling" in the West with dowry deaths in India.

Jukes also dredges up the usual bad guys. The media have "vested interest in reproducing and reinforcing [gender] differences." Women's "empowerment" "represents a real threat to capitalism in that it could seriously undermine women's commitment to heterosexuality and the family — the underpinnings of economic order."

The message of this book is why can't a man be more like a woman? Even if that were desirable, it is unlikely that setting out to prove the Yorkshire Ripper is all men, only badder, is going to help.

International Herald Tribune

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	Robert James Waller	158
2	WITHOUT REMORSE	Tom Clancy	24
3	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE	Luis Sepúlveda	23
4	VAMPIRE	Neil Gaiman	19
5	THE CLIENT	John Grisham	17
6	STREETS OF LAREDO	Larry McMurtry	17
7	THE GOLDEN MEAN	Victor Segalen	17
8	STRIP TEASE	Carl Hiaasen	16
9	THE DEATH AND LIFE OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY	Roger Steen	15
10	THE NIGHT MANAGER	John Le Carré	14
11	PIES IN HEAVEN	Burton Kingsolver	13

12	STARLESS NIGHT	R.A. Bly	13
13	A CASE OF NEED	Michael Chabon	13
14	PLEADING GUILTY	Michael Ondaatje	11
15	CONSIDER THIS, SENOR	Harriet Doerr	11
NONFICTION			
1	SENLANGUAGE	Jerry Seinfeld	22
2	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT	Betty J. Eadie	19
3	MAYBE (MAYBE NOT)	Michael Ondaatje	15
4	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	Clarissa Pinkola Estés	13
5	THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS	Elizabeth Marshall Thomas	12
6	LISTENING TO PROZAC	David Shields	11
7	REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION	Michael Hammer and James Champy	11
8	THE WAY TO BE	Ruth R. Limbong	10

9	CARE OF THE SOUL	David Shields	10
10	THE FIFTHS	David Shields	9
11	CASE CLOSED	Gerald Dineen	9
12	DAYS OF GRACE	Arthur Ashe and Arnold Rampersad	8
13	MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND	Billy White	11
14	GIRL, INTERRUPTED	Lia Williams	12
15	EMERALD AND THE MIND	Bill Moyers	14
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	AGELESS BODY, TIMELESS MIND	Deepak Chopra	8
2	EAT MORE, WEIGH LESS	Dean Ornish	3
3	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS	John Gray	2
4	FOOD — YOUR MIRACLE MEDICINE	Joan Carper	4

VIEWPOINT

The Commerzbank report on German business and finance

A second chance for "Fortress Europe"?

The launch of the EC's Single Market at the start of this year represented a milestone in the economic integration of Western Europe. In the meantime, however, the strains created by both German unification and recession in Europe have confronted the Community with a serious dilemma. In view of structural weaknesses which impair competitiveness and a steady rise in unemployment, protectionist sentiment is gaining ground again.

Examples of this abound; they include the EC's new restrictions on imports of "dollar bananas"; its conflict with the U.S. on public procurement (especially in telecommunications), the dispute over the Japanese car exporters' "voluntary restraint" agreement and the controversial ban on meat imports from Eastern Europe. Even though, as a recent GATT study showed, improved market transparency and a more uniform legal framework have made access to the EC market easier for third countries, fears of a "Fortress Europe" mentality are growing.

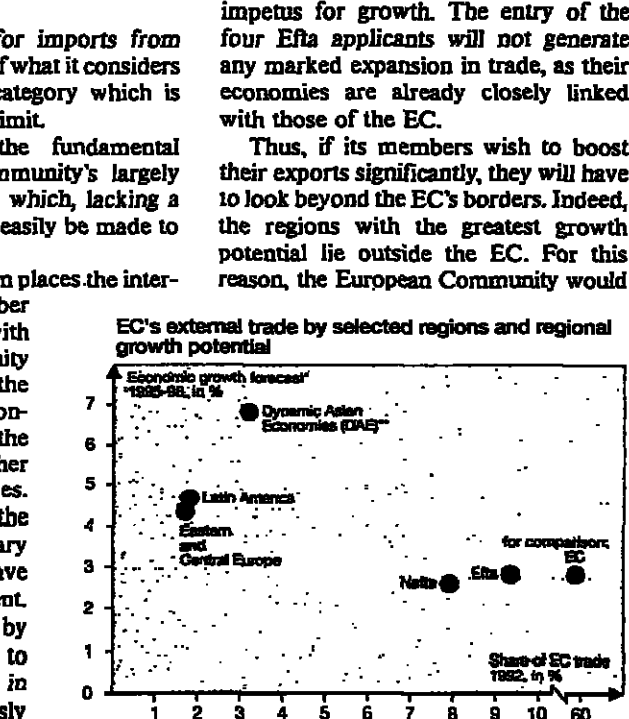
No clear-cut strategy

The EC's harmful Common Agricultural Policy and its anti-dumping measures — some 160 of which were in force at end-1992 — remain bones of contention with its external trading partners. The chemical, engineering and textile industries in particular have successfully protested to the EC Commission against "unfair" competition. As a result, temporary anti-dumping duties have been imposed. At the same time, as part of its system of general tariff preferences, the EC can set certain

"The regions with the greatest growth potential lie outside the EC."

Unlike the members of Nafta and its Asia-Pacific counterparts, the EC countries already have a highly integrated common market, with stronger trade in services likely to provide the main impetus for growth. The entry of the four EFTA applicants will not generate any marked expansion in trade, as their economies are already closely linked with those of the EC.

Thus, if its members wish to boost their exports significantly, they will have to look beyond the EC's borders. Indeed, the regions with the greatest growth potential lie outside the EC. For this reason, the European Community would



COMMERZBANK
German know-how in global finance

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Vietnamese Pop: This Singing Star Is a Bit Unusual

For One Thing, Dalena Comes From Indiana

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

WESTMINSTER, Cal. — Her long blond hair, blue eyes and round, healthy face evoke the sunshine of Indiana, where she was born. Her full, melodious voice, with its mysterious minor undertones and subtle quaver, seems to flow directly from the mist-shrouded valleys of Vietnam, where she has never been.

Although she sings in a language she does not understand, a young American woman who calls herself simply Dalena has become one of the hottest pop stars in the culture of overseas Vietnamese.

Her cassettes and compact disks of Vietnamese popular songs are top sellers, her concerts are sold out. Small children pursue her. Old men gaze and mutter her name. Camera flashes follow her like trails of fireflies. "Can we take a picture together with you?" said a middle-aged Vietnamese man, breathless after running with his wife to catch up with her. "We just arrived from France."

Once she has learned the songs, Vietnamese friends explain their meanings, she said, and she re-translates their explanations into English lyrics, often inserting them as added verses.

In a conversation at a local coffee shop — Dalena is not a lover of Vietnamese food — she said she began to imitate foreign languages as a child in Florida, where the family moved from Indiana. Lingering over tea with her mother, Darlene Arenberg, who is also her manager, Dalena said she did not realize that her ability was something special until people began asking, "How can you do that?"

Until a few years ago she worked as a ticket seller at Disney World, where visitors from around the world thought she was a native speaker when she offered a greeting. Dalena, a devotee of martial arts, often rented Chinese movies, and found herself picking up Cantonese. Then, she said, about five years ago she memorized a song in Cantonese and, at the suggestion of an acquaintance, also memorized one in Vietnamese.

"People appreciate Dalena because she appreciates them," said Yen Do, editor of the Vietnamese-language newspaper *Nguyen Viet Daily News* in Westminster.

The man from France, Jacques Pham, spoke of her with wonder: "Some people say she is half-Vietnamese, but she is not. She is a perfect American. But her spirit is like a Vietnamese."

Playing to this image, Dalena cultivates a demure and wholesome bearing and rejects proposals that she dress in Vietnamese style. Constantly gracious, she signs autographs, adorned with a heart, in purple marker and sings a few bars for her admirers on request.

Dalena (whose last name is Morton) calls herself "the girl next door" and "just plain old ordinary me," and when asked her age, smiles mysteriously and says, "I like to think of myself as 22."

Whether she is in her 20s or in her 30s, she determinedly retains a little-girl air. She talks with youthful enthusiasm about her large family, her many pets and the strength of her religious beliefs.

Beyond image, her success is founded on a stunning ability to mimic the sounds and rhythms of the Vietnamese language. Like few other foreigners, she can catch its subtleties of tone and diction, softening consonants, flattening vowels, sliding her voice over its intonations — without understanding a word.

"It's a gift from God, that's all I know," she said.

BUT perfecting it has taken hard work. Dalena selects her songs for their melodies and only learns the meaning of the lyrics after she has memorized their sounds. "I listen to the songs in earphones over and over again," she said. "Sometimes I fall asleep at night with the earphones on. Basically, you have to try to turn your tongue upside down, so I'm studying all the time."

WORD spread, and Dalena began performing at Vietnamese weddings and parties. In 1991, she had a six-month engagement at the Ritz nightclub here in what is effectively the capital of the 700,000-strong Vietnamese community in the United States, half of whom are in California. Her first recording contract, with a small Vietnamese-run studio, soon followed.

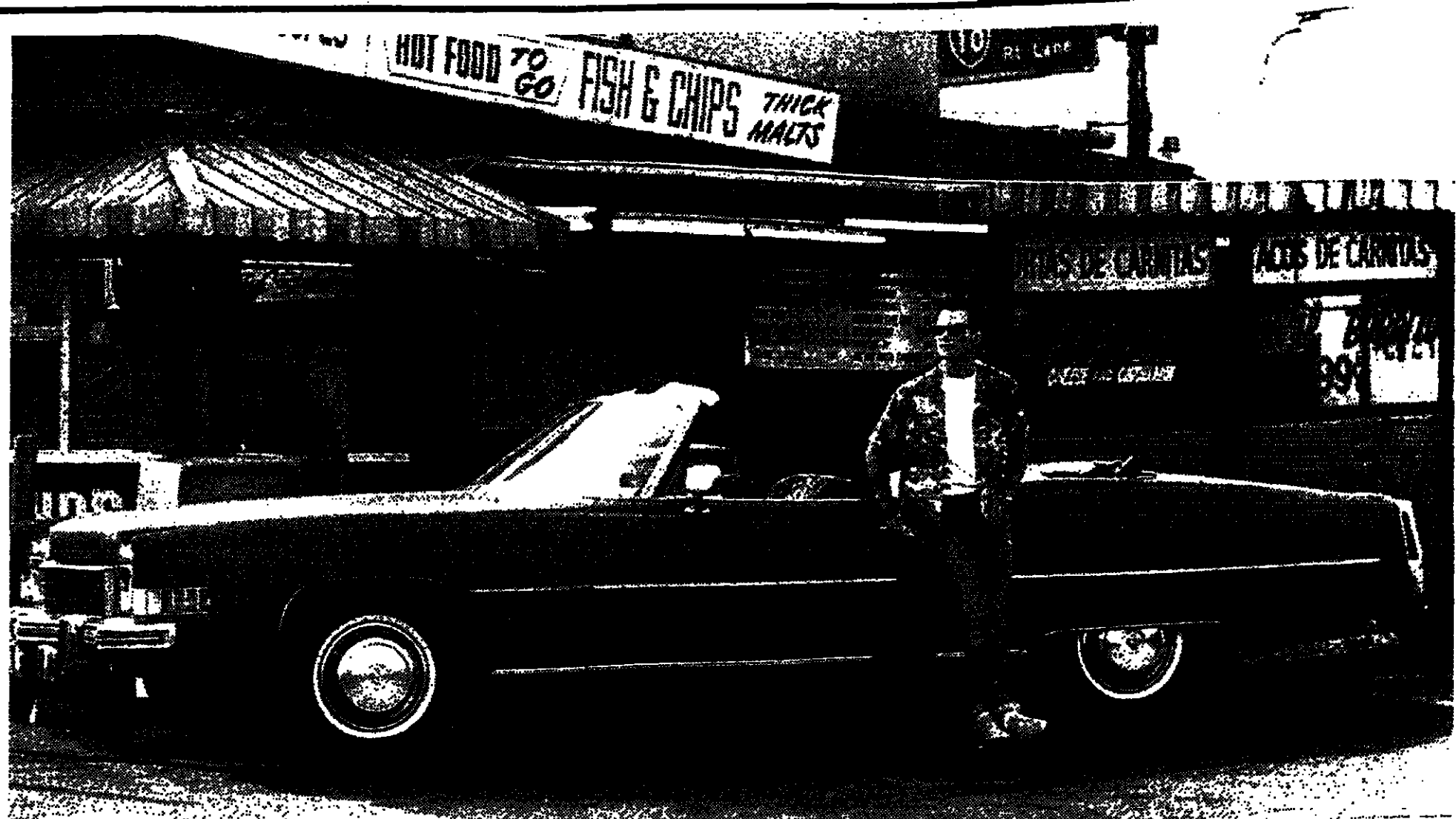
Since then, Dalena said, she has released five albums and has sung in many Vietnamese communities in the United States and Europe. This year, she traveled to Russia to sing for Vietnamese workers in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

But she said she was still waiting for improved relations between Washington and Hanoi before traveling to Vietnam, where bootlegging of her music are in circulation.

Arenberg would only say, in an understatement, that Dalena now earns "more than when she worked at Disney." But she is still far from a millionaire rock star. Even the top Vietnamese singers, like Dalena, usually earn no more than \$5,000 for a solo concert and small local producers rarely offer royalties after paying just a few hundred dollars for each recorded song.

One song people adore is "Ten Years of Separation," a popular ballad of lovers whose long parting — through war or through exile — has not dimmed their feelings. "For 10 years I haven't seen you," she sings, in Vietnamese. "For 10 years I thought the allure had faded. But now I see you again."

The ballad embodies the key themes of Vietnamese pop music, songs that have hardly changed over the last 30 or 40 years. "There are many new singers all the time, but not many new songs," Yen said. "It is as if they were singing all the time 'Smoke Gets in Your Eyes' and 'Rambling Rose.'"



Christian Slater in "True Romance," a film that redefines an old formula for a new generation that worships pop culture and takes violence for granted.

'True Romance,' a Real B-Movie for the '90s

By Caryn James
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The body count is sprinkled like confetti through "True Romance," as cops shoot it out with mobsters, someone's head is bashed in, and a pimp pays for his crimes by being shot in the crotch. Yet it would be wrongheaded to get worked up over the apparent amorality or violence in the hot genre picture of the moment.

This is a tale of young lovers — played with piquant emotion by Christian Slater and Patricia Arquette — who accidentally fall into murderous doings and still manage to remain sweet kids.

Look at the witty grace notes surrounding their suddenly violent honeymoon: a cop, realizing he is aiming his gun at a thing who speaks only Italian, growls, "Come outta from behind the couch"; the man whose head is smashed is attacked in self-defense with the heavy lid of a toilet tank; one amateur killer drops a photo-ID at the scene of the crime.

These goofy elements suggest the skewed way in which the writer Quentin Tarantino redefines the

B-movie, sprucing it up for an age that worships pop culture and takes violence for granted.

Though the film was directed by Tony Scott, best known for "Top Gun," the film's style belongs to Tarantino. It shares a defining element with the first movie he wrote and directed, "Reservoir Dogs," the slick, ultraviolent, superbly acted 1992 crime caper that brought new life and blood to the genre.

When the call girl named Alabama (Arquette) and the shy comic-book store clerk named Clarence (Slater) wind up with a suitcase full of someone else's cocaine, Tarantino goes on to exploit the B-movie's classic gift.

Its formulaic unreality — of course the lovers hit the road, of course they get a gun, of course they make love in a phone booth — serves as a safety valve that distances viewers from violence and makes murder palatable, a lark.

Yet, unlike most genre heroes (Bonnie and Clyde are conspicuous exceptions), Clarence and Alabama seem real and humanly moving, even while they drive their purple Cadillac through the unreal landscape of the film noir. Like "Reservoir Dogs," "True Romance" concocts scenes that are

bloody hard to sit through without losing the film's noirish air of fantasy.

And "True Romance" adds much humor and a '90s spin of pop-culture self-consciousness. Clarence behaves the way he imagines Elvis would have wanted him to. A fantasy Elvis (Val Kilmer in a gold lamé suit) even appears in the bathroom to say, "Clarence, I like you — always have, always will." Clarence and Alabama meet at a kung fu movie; they watch gangster flicks and soaps on television.

This is not hipness for its own sake but for the purpose of making the formula relevant to a new generation.

Tarantino, 30 years old and famous in interviews as a former video-store clerk, is a product of the movies by chronology and inclination. Here he is redefining violence and morality in terms of pulp fiction, but also in pop-cultural terms his audience will instantly be in sync with.

When Clarence follows Elvis's advice and turns violent, he is listening to a voice that is like a god's to him. Hearing Elvis is his version of a religious experience.

So what if Alabama was a prostitute? She is beguiling and honest about it. When she tells

Clarence she loves him, she begins by saying how foolish she feels, because they've known each other for less than 24 hours and, as she puts it, "me being a call girl . . ." But in this unpoetic age, you take romance where you find it.

And when Clarence's father (Dennis Hopper) tells the kids, "I think you make a real cute couple," he means it, and the audience believes it. This is a world where clichés become real, though in a twisted, often macabre way.

The very title "True Romance" comes to suggest a new reality as well as the old, trashy magazines that inspired such stories. It makes sense that Tarantino's next film, which he has written and will direct, is called "Pulp Fiction." That title makes a neat match with the current film and would fit it easily. "True Romance" itself is '90s pulp fiction and proud of it.

There may be something darkly disturbing about the appeal of crime films themselves. For they speak to some deep need to release violence. But that's a different story, which these filmmakers seem to take as a given. By exploiting the genre so cleverly, Tarantino reveals the virtues of being a video kid.

Cut 'Hair,' but Take a Look at 'Great Big Radio Show'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Hair" was always a four-letter word: it was also, back in 1968, a distinctly minor Broadway musical. Neither its composer nor its lyricists (one since deceased) ever again wrote anything of note, and the show has lived on best as a movie about which Miles Forman brought his much-needed talents. The original was always a mess, and it has not been helped by the director of the revival at the Old Vic, Michael Bogdanov, who has decided for reasons unfathomable to the concert for reasons unfathomable to the concert the second half into what looks like the Wagnerian musical version of "Apocalypse Now."

"Hair" has a couple of adequate numbers, no discernible plot and a ghastly hippie amateurishness which culminated in an invitation, still extended, to have the audience dance on stage because the creators are unable to come up with any other sort of a finale.

Faced with an incoherent book and a dire score, the cast at the Old Vic at least has the grace to look both shifty and embarrassed when caught, either clothed or not, beneath the lights.

Better news out at the Watermill in Newbury, where Philip Glassborow's "The Great Big Radio Show" is an immensely loving and knowledgeable parody of the big-band shows of 1930s American airwaves. His cast is full of such familiar stereotypes as the romantic band leader hero (David Staller in fine period form), the Ruby Keeler substitute (Danielle Carson) who goes out there a waitress and comes back a star, the mysterious Garboesque star (Elizabeth Connolly), the Donald O'Connor and Phil Silvers comers, even the gangster double-act from "Kiss me Kate."

Glassborow weaves all this into a "Dames at Sea" format, half mockery and half affectionate nostalgia, and on the Watermill's minuscule stage Angela Hardacre has achieved miracles of choreography. One, I'd have thought, for the American dinner-theater circuit.

For the first time in 20 years, Tom Stoppard's "Travesties" is back with us in a joyous RSC revival by Adrian Noble at the Barbican. Sure, it's showing its age a little: this one comes of the world of "Beyond the Fringe" and "Forty Years On," offering us Stoppard at his closest to the undergraduate Alan Bennett with all the forgetful literary jokes of "What did you do in the Great War, Dad?" and James Joyce as a "quadruplicate Irish gig" now recalled as Doris.

But, as another character notes, on the entente cordiality of it all: we are in Zurich

THE BRITISH STAGE

in 1917. Carr of the Consulate, our narrator here (Anthony Sher in fine, manic form) is recalling a local amateur-theatrical performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" for which the cast included Lenin, Joyce and Dada, all then exiles in Switzerland. So, as in Stoppard's earlier "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are

Dead," we once again have a major off-stage play with a minor onstage participant wondering what went wrong. In this case the loss of some trousers and an unpaid laundry bill and the failure to recognize a revolutionary leader "because he wasn't Lenin then."

Carr is one of the great comic creations of our time: "I wrote 'Ulysses,'" replies Joyce when asked by Carr what he did in the Great War, "and what did you do?" Bloody nerve, notes Carr, as he continues his half-forgotten memoirs of the great. "Travesties" was originally to have been called "Prism" after the governess of "The Importance," and it is a play about the nature of scenic reminiscence halfway to the Finland Station, reminiscence of a time when social revolution in Russia meant unaccompanied women smoking at the opera, and Switzerland was a bloody awful country where even the chess had holes in it. It is hugely welcome back as a trip down a memory lane which soon becomes a hall of mirrors.

At the Lyric Hammersmith, Jane Bow-

les' "In the Summer House" is an exotic curiosity. If you can imagine Enid Bagnold rewritten on a bed day by Tennessee Williams you will have some idea of what is going on here and also why Bowles was so deeply beloved of both Williams and Truman Capote, if not her theatrical audiences. This, her only play, ran only a matter of weeks back on Broadway in 1953 and has almost never been seen since, though it comes to London with an immensely starchy cast headed by Rosemary Harris and Dana Ivey.

Set in a decaying California beach house (oddly re-created at Hammersmith to look more like Acapulco), it concerns a couple of neurotic, much-married mothers and their reclusive daughters, one of whom may finally have killed the other. Situated somewhere halfway from "The Madwoman of Chailot" to "Suddenly Last Summer," it's one of those hothouse pieces which are beloved of actors for their fey historicisms and gothic folly but ultimately of precious (and I do mean precious) little interest to anyone not involved in the rehearsals.

After the Backlash: Nirvana Reclaims the Fringe

By Rob Tannenbaum

NEW YORK — Kurt Cobain knows the world is watching. Nirvana's 1991 album, "Nevermind," had the greatest commercial impact of any pop album since "Saturday Night Fever" (1977). Released by David Geffen's DGC label, "Nevermind" has sold more than four million copies, a startling increase from the 30,000 sales of the trio's previous album, "Bleach," on the Seattle label Sub Pop.

Other major record companies drew a simple moral: the vibrant, hostile, grinding rock 'n' roll known as grunge could be elevated into a lucrative teenage commodity. Soon, record company executives were

elbowing one another out of the way en route to the Pacific Northwest. They signed nearly everyone with long hair and a flannel shirt. They threw money at groups that Nirvana had anointed with praise (Engines, the Melvins) and journeyman bands from Seattle (Tad, Mudhoney). They even signed bands that only sounded as if they were from Seattle (Stone Temple Pilots, Smashing Pumpkins).

Then, of course, came the backlash. By the time the title of Nirvana's landmark single, "Smells Like Teen Spirit," had been appropriated for the thousandth headline, repulsion set in. Being turned into a teenage commodity can mangle people who believe they're opposing mainstream culture. Typically, Cobain anticipated the backlash. Although Nirvana's singer, lyri-

st, and guitarist has been acclaimed as the voice of the anticommercial slacker also known as Generation X, he is far too quixotic and opinionated for such a role. "Here we are now, entertain us," he growled in "Smells Like Teen Spirit," mocking twentysomething passivity.

Nirvana's much-awaited new album, "In Utero" (CD and cassette), nearly topples under the weight of contempt and vitriol. Cobain was a misanthrope even when he was known only to a few hard-core fans, and fame has given him more opportunities to be sickened. As a consequence, he has been the most interesting and complex rock star in ages, bringing enough humor and intelligence to the modern ritual of pop-music controversy to remind older fans of John Lennon.

On about a third of the album, Nirvana reclaims the fringe of rock, blasting and declaring with anti-commercial glee, while Cobain wracks the lower end of his craggy baritone. The rhythm section — the bassist Chris Novoselic and the drummer Dave Grohl — follow the lead of Cobain's jittery guitar, moving in powerful unison.

The band recalls such artsy British post-punk groups as Wire, Gang of Four, and Public Image Ltd. in such songs as "Milk It" and "Radio Friendly Unit Shifter."

In the contentious liner notes to "In Utero," a collection of miscellaneous tracks released on CD last year, he professed to being unimpressed by "rock-god idolization from fans" and "the million dollars I made last year." (The sum is surely underestimated, and by a substantial amount.)

Unsettled by the homophobia inherent in rock machismo, he gave an interview to *The Advocate*, a gay monthly, and declared himself "gay in spirit," even though he's married to Courtney Love, leader of the alt-rock band Hole.

Given his position as an embattled celebrity, it's unsurprising to find Cobain singing repeatedly about the abuse of power on "In Utero." "Teenage angst has paid off well / Now I'm bored and old," he announces in "Serve the Servants." By mocking himself before anyone else can, he challenges his fans and critics to puzzle out his true feelings.

Rob Tannenbaum, music columnist for *GQ* and a contributing editor at *Details*, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

On November 10th, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on

EUROPEAN INDUSTRY REVIEW

Among the topics to be covered are:

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MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: From Russia, a Sell-Off

Continued from Page 11
adjustments," said Peter DaPuzzo, senior managing director at Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co., referring to the increase to 35 percent in corporate taxes approved by Congress in August.

"There's not a great deal of confidence" in analysts' earnings forecasts, said Barry Beard, head trader at Robert W. Baird & Co. in Milwaukee.

For most of the session, investors were preoccupied with the domestic economy and a perception that interest rates are turning higher, said Thom Brown, managing director at Rutherford, Brown & Catherwood in Philadelphia.

Rising long-term interest rates lead to concern that the economic recovery will be choked off. Lessening the appeal of stocks relative to fixed-income investments.

Long-term interest rates began to rise after the Commerce Department said housing starts in August rose an unexpectedly strong 7.8 percent to an annual rate of 1.323 million. The news helped drive the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond to 6.13 percent from 6.10 percent on Monday.

"Interest rates are sneaking back up again," Mr. Brown said. "There's a fairly widely held belief that low interest rates mean higher

stock prices and vice versa, and that the momentum you see under higher interest rates, get out of stocks."

Long-term interest rates have risen from a record low of 5.84 percent reached on Sept. 8 amid concern inflation may accelerate.

"There's another perception around that the market is in very pricey territory," Mr. Brown said. The S&P 500, for instance, sells at 23.2 times last year's earnings and yields 2.8 percent, historically a sign that stocks are expensive.

Drug stocks rallied after an aide to President Bill Clinton said the administration would consider adjusting its formula for financing health care, and might phase in long-term care more slowly. Merck & Co. rose 1 1/4%, Bristol-Myers Squibb climbed 1 3/8%, Johnson & Johnson rose 1 to 3 3/4% and Pfizer Inc. gained 1 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Temporary-employment stocks were lower after James Chanos, head of Kynikos Associates, a large short-selling firm, was quoted as saying in a newspaper column that the companies stand to lose from Mr. Clinton's proposed health-care reforms because it would force employers to provide health insurance even to part-time workers.

Manpower Inc. fell 1 to 15 1/4, Olsten Corp. dropped 2 1/4 to 27 1/4, Kelly Services Class A shares fell 2 1/4 to 23 1/4, Adia Services skidded 2 1/4 to 23 1/4 and Robert Half International Inc. dropped 3 to 26 1/4.

DOLLAR: Yeltsin Sends It Higher

Continued from Page 11
November futures for Brent blend crude oil, the world benchmark, traded as high as \$16.98 per barrel, up almost 75 cents a barrel.

Gold shot ahead as traders speculated that turmoil in Russia could disrupt production of the metal.

Gold for December delivery was up \$9.50, at \$365.00 an ounce, on the New York Commodities Exchange. Platinum for October delivery was \$4.40 higher, at \$366.00 an ounce, and silver for December delivery was \$9.3 cents higher at \$4.215 an ounce.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar jumped to 106.33 yen on its Monday close of 104.65. The U.S. government has pressed Japan to spur domestic demand for U.S. exports in order to balance trade between the two nations. If U.S. officials are satisfied with Japan's efforts, they will refrain from talking up the value of the yen.

President Bill Clinton and Mr. Bentsen have both said that the strong yen could help curb the surplus by making Japanese exports more expensive. Those comments sent the dollar tumbling against the yen earlier this year.

The dollar also rose against other currencies. It rose to 5,707 French francs from 5,619 on Monday and to 1,425 Swiss francs from 1,401.5. The pound fell to \$1.5143 from \$1.5320.

Earlier in Sydney, the Australian dollar surged after the Reserve Bank governor, Bernie Fraser, said in a Tokyo speech that the central bank was prepared to lift interest rates, if necessary, to stanch sharp plunges in the currency.

The dollar jumped to 65.16 U.S. cents from an intraday low of 64.87 cents. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

The Dow table showing market indices like S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ with high, low, and change values.

NYSE Most Active table listing top trading stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel with volume and price changes.

AMEX Most Active table listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

NYSE Diary table providing a daily summary of market activity.

AMEX Diary table providing a daily summary of activity on the AMEX.

NASDAQ Diary table providing a daily summary of activity on NASDAQ.

Dow Jones Averages table showing various market averages like Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes table showing performance of different market sectors.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing performance of NASDAQ-listed companies.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the performance of the American Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing performance of various bond indices.

Market Sales table showing trading volume for different market segments.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing futures contracts for various European markets.

Metals table showing futures prices for various metals like gold, silver, and platinum.

Financial table showing futures prices for various financial instruments.

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Industrials table showing futures prices for various industrial commodities.

Stock Indexes table showing futures prices for various stock market indices.

Dividends table showing information on upcoming dividend payments.

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Dividends table showing information on upcoming dividend payments.

Housing Starts Rocketed in August

WASHINGTON (AP) — Housing starts shot up 7.3 percent in August to the highest level in three-and-a-half years, the government said Tuesday. The Commerce Department said construction of new homes and apartments totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.32 million, the highest level since 1.44 million in February 1990. It was the steepest increase since an 11.1 percent gain a year earlier.

Digital Communications Sells Out

ALPHARETTA, Georgia (Bloomberg) — Digital Communications Associates Inc. said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell itself to affiliates of Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe and the Sprout Group for \$18.75 a share, or about \$195 million.

Chase Sells Some Real Estate Assets

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Tuesday that it had sold \$725 million in commercial real estate loans and properties.

Outside Bid for Katy Industries Gains

ELGIN, Illinois (Combined Dispatches) — An outside, \$261 million bid for Katy Industries Inc. appeared on Tuesday to have beaten a competing offer from the controlling family.

Ford Pulls Out of Venture With Fiat

DETROIT (Bloomberg) — Ford Motor Co. said Tuesday it has ended its minority participation in New Holland NV, a subsidiary of Fiat SpA, by giving up its 6 percent stake in the tractor and agricultural company.

For the Record

Tower Air Inc., a charter airline that files from New York to Los Angeles, Miami, Paris and Israel, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell 3.75 million shares of common stock to raise \$50 million.

Canal Plus Profit Rises 33%

PARIS — The Canal Plus television network reported a profit jump on Tuesday, but the Pechiney aluminum and packaging company announced a net loss for the first half of 397 million francs (\$71 million), against a profit of 782 million francs a year earlier.

U.S. FUTURES

U.S. Futures table showing prices for various futures contracts including grains, metals, and livestock.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

World Stock Markets table showing stock indices and prices for various international markets like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, and Singapore.

Paris

Paris table showing stock prices for various French companies.

Sydney

Sydney table showing stock prices for various Australian companies.

Tokyo

Tokyo table showing stock prices for various Japanese companies.

Sao Paulo

Sao Paulo table showing stock prices for various Brazilian companies.

Milan

Milan table showing stock prices for various Italian companies.

Toronto

Toronto table showing stock prices for various Canadian companies.

London

London table showing stock prices for various British companies.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt table showing stock prices for various German companies.

Milan

Milan table showing stock prices for various Italian companies.

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Metals

Metals table showing prices for various metal commodities.

Industrials

Industrials table showing prices for various industrial commodities.

Financial

Financial table showing prices for various financial instruments.

Stock Indexes

Stock Indexes table showing prices for various stock market indices.

Commodity Indexes

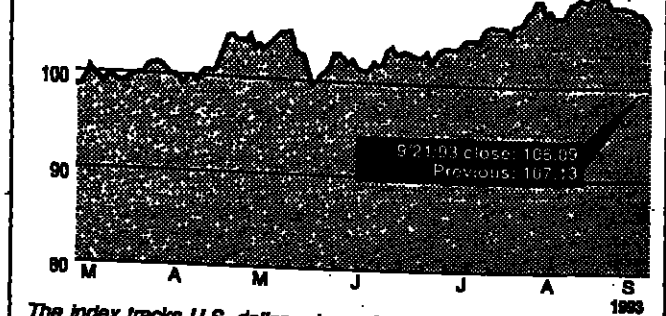
Commodity Indexes table showing prices for various commodity indices.

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THE TRIB INDEX: 106.09

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

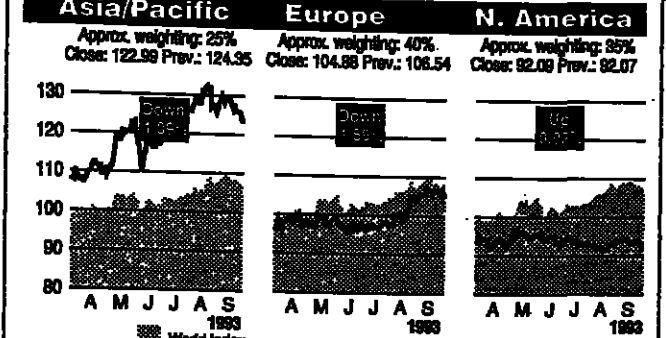


Table with 3 columns: Region, Index Value, % Change. Includes Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous.

MEDIA MARKETS

Chiat/Day Hits a Bump, But the Decade Is Young

By Bruce Horowitz. LOS ANGELES — Is the "Ad Agency of the Decade" flinching? It is in trouble? Or is it just being its own self? Chiat/Day, the Los Angeles ad firm advertising Age called the "Agency of the Decade" three years ago, is not some very bad news. It was fired last week by Reebok. The headline to its newspaper ad said: "Now we know how Dan felt." The reference is to Dan O'Brien, the decathlete who embarrassed himself and Reebok, his sponsor, during the 1992 Summer Olympics when he failed to qualify for the American Olympic team. Chiat/Day had coaxed Reebok International Ltd. into spending upward of \$30 million on a TV campaign that pitted O'Brien against a teammate, Dave Johnson, in a battle for the title of "world's greatest athlete." At first blush, the largest ad agency in the Los Angeles market — best known for setting the Eveready Energizer rabbit in motion — might seem to have a rocky future. After all, advertising dollars are disappearing at an alarming rate from the Southern California market where the 25-year-old agency has always looked for growth. The privately held agency is said to be struggling financially — and even on the sale block. But like the ever-moving Energizer rabbit, Chiat/Day keeps on going and going. "There is still plenty of spirit at Chiat/Day," its chairman, Jay Chiat, said in a telephone interview from his New York office. "We're not just going to survive. After spending millions to establish an international presence, Chiat/Day threw in the towel last year when it sold its costly operations in Australia and New Zealand. Yet the upstart ad firm was given the hook by Reebok last week because it was not considered global enough for the sneaker maker. Chiat/Day is also saddled with a reputation of being a revolving door for clients. Reebok aside, over the past two years the agency has lost such advertisers as American Express Co., Shearson Lehman Brothers and Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines. But Chiat/Day is an enigma. Advertising analysts, agency rivals and current clients insist that, ironically, it is because Chiat/Day is such an outstanding creative company — and not a mega-agency singularly focused on growth — that its relationship with clients is so often on the edge. That may also be why its advertising is often so

See MEDIA, Page 16

Michelin Job Cuts Spur Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. PARIS — Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin SCA said Tuesday it had a first-half loss of 3.19 billion French francs (\$565.4 million), reflecting slumping sales in Europe and Japan and a big charge for a job-cutting program. Although its finance director, Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, called the results "disappointing," they were close to analysts' forecasts of a 3 billion-franc loss. Revenue at the world's largest tire maker fell 7.5 percent, to 36.62 billion francs. Michelin, which has about 20 percent of the world tire market, had profit of 820 million francs a year earlier. The first-half loss included a provision of 2.64 billion francs to cover the cost of a two-year job-cutting program in Europe and North America. "A sharp drop in costs is indispensable for the competitiveness of the group," said Mr. Bourdais de Charbonniere. The provision will cover the costs of a previously announced plan to cut 2,950 jobs in France, 2,500 jobs in North America and some jobs in Spain. The company, which is based in Clermont-Ferrand, France, said in June that its Spanish unit, SAPE Neumaticos Hispania, had 2,500 employees too many. But even excluding these provisions, profit was down sharply. First-half operating profit, which excludes financial costs, tax and exceptional items, fell 71 percent from the first half of 1992, to 793 million francs. The decline was blamed on a 16 percent fall in sales of car tires and a 27 percent drop in truck-tire sales. In addition, pricing pressures in the United States whittled down profit margins, Michelin said. Although its fall in sales seemed to have bottomed out in the first quarter, Michelin said, it was too early to announce the end of the downturn. "We should be ready to confront a crisis which could last," Mr. Bourdais de Charbonniere said. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Paramount Is in Play Stock Soars on Possibility of More Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. NEW YORK — Expectations of a bidding war for Paramount Communications Inc. pushed the company's stock up in active trading Tuesday, analysts said. Paramount ended up \$7.625 a share, at \$71.375, on volume of more than 6.5 million shares. Late Monday, QVC Network Inc., led by the veteran entertainment executive Barry Diller, surfaced with a \$9.5 billion bid for the company, far exceeding Viacom Inc.'s cash-and-stock offer, which is currently valued at \$7.5 billion. Jessica Reif, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., said QVC, which operates a home-shopping cable-television channel, seemed to have the upper hand for the moment. "Any way you look at it, QVC has a much stronger bid," she said. Arbitrators and analysts said Summer Redstone, the Viacom chairman, would have to match Mr. Diller's offer if he wants to stay in the bidding. Before taking control of Viacom in 1987, Mr. Redstone raised his offer for that company several times. Mr. Diller was head of Paramount's film studio in the early 1980s. Ted Turner, the head of an international cable-television, film and entertainment organization, has clearance from the board of his Turner Broadcasting System Inc. to explore a possible bid for Paramount, a movie, television and publishing company. But he may have less of a chance of getting financing for a bid now that QVC's bid has been announced. John Malone, Mr. Malone's Tele-Communications Inc. owns about 22.5 percent of Turner Broadcasting. Viacom, an entertainment and communications concern, and Paramount have said that their merger would be a perfect fit. "Paramount, with its wealth of strength in original programming, and Viacom, with its powerhouse of cable-television networks targeted to the youth market" would be a powerful combination, Edward Hatch, an analyst at UBS Securities Ltd., said. But with the entertainment industry at the center of the changes sweeping through communications technology, there was speculation that other bidders could step forward, such as Bertelsmann AG or Blockbuster Entertainment Corp. Paramount's board was notified of the QVC bid by letter Monday. With the prospect of more offers and counteroffers to come, its chairman, Martin S. Davis, may have to take a back seat to the 10 independent members of his board, who would weigh the competing offers and decide who buys the company. What would make a QVC victory all the more bitter for Mr. Davis is that Mr. Diller is QVC's chairman. Mr. Diller left Paramount in 1983 after a series of battles with Mr. Davis, who had replaced Mr. Diller's mentor, Charles G. Bluhdorn. Mr. Diller then went on, first, to create the Fox television network and then to expand QVC. Because both Viacom and QVC are offering stock as part of their transactions, their stock prices will affect the value of their bids. QVC stock was up 12.5 cents a share, at \$56.125, in over-the-counter trading. But Viacom, whose share price has dropped sharply since it disclosed its bid for Paramount on Sept. 12, was down \$2.50, to \$56.75. (Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT)

Russia Troubles Trigger Sell-Off On Wall Street

Bloomberg Business News. NEW YORK — U.S. stocks nosedived Tuesday as fresh political turmoil in Russia compounded concern about the strength of U.S. corporate earnings and rising interest rates, traders and analysts said. "Any thoughts that the hardliners might be getting back in power or that people aren't sure of who has their hands on the (nuclear) button always creates nervousness," Mr. Laux said. The plunge in stocks was also fueled by mounting concern about corporate profits in the wake of dismal forecasts from leading companies such as Nike Inc., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Eastman Kodak Co., traders said. "The third quarter could be down significantly because of tax cuts," Mr. Laux said. See STOCKS, Page 12. The Russian situation "spooked the market" as President Boris N. Yeltsin disbanded parliament and called for new elections in December, said Edward Laux, head trader at Kidder, Peabody & Co. Mr. Yeltsin's move caps a long-standing dispute with hardliners who oppose attempts to reform the post-Soviet economy. The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 67.9 points at one stage before closing at 3,537.24, down 38.56, in the biggest single-day drop since April 2. The average had fallen 37.45 on Monday. Stocks weakened as computer-guided sell orders hit the market in mid-afternoon. The Dow average was led lower by economy-sensitive issues such as Caterpillar Inc., off 1 1/2 to 77 1/2; Allium Corp. of America, down 1 1/2 to 66 1/2; and Allied-Signal Inc., off 1 1/2 to 72 1/2. The Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 2.10, to 452.95, led by declines in bank, utility, food and chemical stocks. The Nasdaq Composite Index skidded 6.66, to 733.55. Declining common stocks outnumbered advances on the New York Stock Exchange 3 to 1 as stocks fell for the fifth time in six sessions. Volume was heavy as 303.8 million shares changed hands, up from 228.4 million traded on Monday. Turmoil in Russia and an unexpectedly large drop in Japanese interest rates combined to drive up precious metals prices, fueling concern about inflation. Gold surged \$9.50 an ounce, to \$365, and West Texas Intermediate for delivery in November rose 20 cents, to \$18.13 a barrel. "Russia has been one of the main suppliers of metals," said Thomas Gallager, head trader at Oppenheimer & Co. "You take them out of the market, and the inflationary aspect is up again." See DOLLAR, Page 12.

Jardine's Chief Steps Down

By Kevin Murphy. International Herald Tribune. HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., a colonial trading house turned modern conglomerate, announced Tuesday that its managing director, Nigel Rich, would step down from one of Hong Kong's highest-profile jobs next March. "I wanted to be young enough to take on something else," said Mr. Rich, who is 48 years old. "I've worked in a few troubled situations for Jardines. I'm equipped to run businesses when they are in difficult times." Mr. Rich is leaving a powerful position that oversees a group of companies accounting for roughly 10 percent of the local stock market's capitalization. He will be succeeded by Alasdair Morrison, 45, who has been operational head at Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd., a Jardine group company. Analysts said Mr. Morrison was ready for the added responsibilities and that there was no evidence Mr. Rich was forced to leave. "I never planned to stay on much more than five years," said Mr. Rich, a 20-year veteran of the group, controlled by the Keswick family. The group also includes Dairy Farm International Ltd., Jardine International Motor, Mandarin Oriental Hotels and Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. "This will give my successor time to prepare for 1997," when China assumes control of Hong Kong. Mr. Morrison has turned in what market analysts consider a strong performance managing Hongkong Land, the pre-eminent landlord in the colony's commercial district, and leading its diversification into port development and a 25 percent stake in the real estate, construction and shipping company Trafalgar House PLC. "We've been expecting Mr. Morrison to take over eventually for a while," one analyst said. "One could say his approach is very thorough, he sets a course and pursues it." Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong's largest employer after the local government, also said Tuesday that its net profit in the six months to June 30 was \$173.8 million, a 14.5 percent increase over the year-earlier period.

Sega Opts for Chip Made by Hitachi

By Andrew Pollack. New York Times Service. TOKYO — Sega Enterprises Ltd. said Tuesday that it would base its next generation of home video-game machines on a chip being developed by a seemingly inexperienced partner, Hitachi Ltd. The company said it would introduce its new machine in the fall of 1994. Sega and Hitachi will be pitted against the team of Nintendo Co. and Silicon Graphics Inc. and against a newcomer, 3DO Co., in the battle to sell advanced video-game machines with images more vivid and realistic than those possible in current machines. Sega, which had not announced its plans for the new machine until Tuesday, appears to be setting out a middle course in terms of timing and price between Nintendo and 3DO. Although the company did not announce pricing, analysts said Sega was aiming at an initial price of about 50,000 yen (\$478) for a machine that will include a CD-ROM player for displaying video images. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which is making the 3DO player, is charging \$700, but will have the machine on the market next month, a year before Sega. Nintendo and Silicon Graphics have said their machine will cost about \$250, but it will not be ready until late 1995. Hitachi is not known for expertise in microprocessors, the central chips used in personal computers and work stations. It has, however, long made a related type of chip used in electronic appliances. Nintendo's partner, Silicon Graphics of Mountain View, California, is a world leader in computer-generated imagery and also owns MIPS, a company that designs powerful microprocessors. Sega was offered the use of Silicon Graphics technology but turned it down, according to analysts and industry officials. One Sega executive said Hitachi's chip was attractively priced and would be designed with Sega's needs in mind, although it would not be exclusively for Sega's use. The companies said Sega's game machines might be sold through Hitachi's retail outlets. That could have been an inducement for Sega, which badly trails Nintendo in sales and distribution in Japan. Sega and Hitachi said they would cooperate more broadly in multimedia, which involves computerized machines that can play video images and reproduce sounds as well as display text and data. Hitachi plans to make portable business machines as well as home multimedia players.

BANKING CLIENTS HAVE ALWAYS EXPECTED OUTSTANDING PERSONAL SERVICE. TODAY THEY FIND IT WITH US.



During the Renaissance, trusted advisors helped administer the finances and protect the interests of private individuals. The role demanded judgment, commitment and skill. Today, clients find that same personal service at Republic National Bank. We believe that banking is more about people than numbers. It's about the shared values and common goals that forge strong bonds between banker and client. It's also about building for the future, keeping assets secure for the generations to come. This client focus has contributed to our leading position in private banking. As a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and an affiliate of Republic New York Corporation, we're part of a global group with more than US\$4 billion in capital and US\$46 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheets, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage. All banks in the group are locally managed, attuned to the language and culture of their customers. They share a philosophy that emphasizes lasting relationships and mutual trust. Those values were once the foundation of banking. At Republic, they have been and always will be.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA. A SAFRA BANK. HEAD OFFICE: GENEVA 1204... BRANCHES: LUGANO 6501... ZURICH 8099... ST. PETER PORT... MONTE CARLO... PARIS... BEVERLY HILLS... CAYMAN ISLANDS... LOS ANGELES... MEXICO CITY... MIAMI... GIBRALTAR... GUERNSEY... LONDON... LUXEMBOURG... MILAN... MONTE CARLO... PARIS... BEVERLY HILLS... CAYMAN ISLANDS... LOS ANGELES... MEXICO CITY... MIAMI... MONTREAL... NASSAU... NEW YORK... BUENOS AIRES... CARACAS... MONTEVIDEO... PUNTA DEL ESTE... RIO DE JANEIRO... SANTIAGO... BEIRUT... BEIJING... HONG KONG... JAKARTA... SINGAPORE... TAIPEI... TOKYO.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WMT	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	12.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.05
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
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GOOG	10.00	+0.05

Continued on Page 16

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Big Credit Japan

Forms 11

MEX

Contractor Arrested In Japan in Bribe Case

By The Associated Press TOKYO — For U.S. trade negotiators, the timing could not have been more fortuitous. They had just complained in talks with Japan that widespread bribery and bid-rigging in the Japanese construction industry made it impossible for foreign companies to gain access.

Big Profit in Small Loans Credit Firms Join Tokyo Stock Market

Bloomberg Business News TOKYO — Once thought of as little more than loan sharks beholden to Japan's yakuza gangster class, small consumer-finance companies here are trying to rid themselves of their shady image.

growth levels of as much as 12.5 percent a year. Analysts see an opportunity for these companies and investors alike, as hard times have led banks and large credit companies to cut back on consumer loans.

'It's a whole new industry coming to the market, and being listed will improve their reputations.'

David Snoddy, analyst at Jardine Fleming it, it gives the little sarakin a chance," said Alicia Ogawa, a financial industry analyst at Salomon Brothers.

Japan's Rate Cut Brings Markets A Dose of Joy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A bigger-than-expected cut in Japan's discount rate Tuesday halted a four-day slide in the stock market and sent yen money-market rates to record lows.

Tokyo's short-term money market was jolted by Tuesday's move, and the overnight call-money rate fell to a record low 2.16/32 percent from Monday's 2.30/32 percent.

Japanese government ministers expressed confidence that the big rate cut would lead to a smooth economic upturn.

"I am certain that the rate cut will contribute significantly to sustainable growth in Japan's economy, in combination with various past government measures," Finance Minister Hirobisa Fujii said.

Still, cutting the discount rate is likely to have only a moderate impact in terms of economic recovery. Although it will make it easier for businesses to borrow money to invest, many Japanese companies — in major industries such as automobiles, steel and electrical appliances, are suffering from excess production capacity and might have little or no need for additional borrowing.

In the foreign-exchange market, however, traders brushed aside the rate cut and said the dollar would be influenced more by U.S. Japanese talks on trade and other issues this week and next.

The cut, which reflected the fears of the central bank that Japan's economy was heading for hard times, was the seventh in the discount rate since July 1991. By comparison, the discount rate is 5.5 percent in the United States and 6.25 percent in Germany.

Last week, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa announced Japan's third emergency economic stimulus package in 13 months, about \$7 billion of public spending, low-interest loans for housing and business investments. The package, however, was widely criticized for being too small and for not including a cut in income taxes.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and various indices like Nikkei 225, Hang Seng, etc.

- Very briefly: • Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Japan's biggest international telecommunications carrier, will cut rates for overseas calls by an average of 2.4 percent on Oct. 10, passing on gains from the high yen to consumers.

Japanese Brokers Cut Profit Estimates

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Signaling that bad times are not over yet for Japan's brokerage industry, 22 leading securities houses said Tuesday that lower-than-expected stock volume had forced them to cut half-year earnings forecasts.

If the forecasts hold, 10 of 25 listed securities houses will hoist themselves into the black in the half year ending Sept. 30. In the year ended March 31, the brokers posted an aggregate loss of 317 billion yen (\$3 billion).

"We hope to increase our stock commissions dramatically this year," said Takashi Ikenchi, a vice president of Sanryo Securities Co. The listings of major stocks such as East Japan Railways Co. and Japan Tobacco Inc. in the coming six months are expected to entice small investors

back into the Japanese stock market, he added. The brokers said they based their new earnings forecasts on an estimated average volume in Tokyo of 250 billion to 300 billion yen a day, up from 242 million a day in the year ended March 31. That is still down from the 350 billion yen they previously projected for the period.

BBC Forms TV Venture in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — British Broadcasting Corp., in a venture with a Japanese trading firm, will launch a 24-hour version of BBC World Service Television in Japan in early 1994.

available on cable systems, and a deal with one of Japan's six satellite broadcasters for rights to parts of the service is being discussed.

The company says viewers will be able to see World Service TV as part of the "basic" package offered by existing cable operators. In "two to three years" SNC expects it to be offered on a subscription basis.

Seoul Firms Launch Overseas Issues

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korean companies are heading abroad to raise funds and planning to launch a welter of foreign-currency bonds to capitalize on the government's relaxation of restrictions on overseas issues.

"It is very encouraging," said Ha Tae-hyung of Tong Yang Capital Management Co. "Overseas financing will help companies alleviate their financial burden and contribute to improving international competitiveness in the long run."

The Securities Supervisory Board said six companies were planning to issue \$300 million worth of equity-linked overseas bonds in October and November. In addition, two partially state-funded corporations plan issues of \$610 million in non-equity-linked bonds next month.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES advertisement for CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC, including contact info and market forecasts for 1993.

AMEX Tuesday's Closing table with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Bonds and Giants Return to Form

The Associated Press
The San Francisco Giants have found their offense again, just in time to make the Atlanta Braves a bit nervous with a tough week ahead.

The Giants closed the gap between them and the Braves, who are leading the National League West, to 2½ games as Darren Lewis

NL ROUNDUP

hit a three-run double in the sixth inning to help beat Houston, 7-2, Monday night in the Astrodome.

Atlanta, which was idle, was to start a three-game series in Montreal Tuesday night before going on to play in Philadelphia.

Barry Bonds finally had a big game in September, with three hits, two runs and two RBIs, as the Giants won their fourth straight after losing eight in a row.

"A couple of RBIs per game is what people expect of me, but I've got to have the opportunities," Bonds said.

He doubled to start the sixth against Greg Swindell, and then an intentional walk to Kirt Manwarrior and third baseman Ken Caminiti's throwing error led the bases before Lewis cleared them.

Phillies 7, Mariners 1: Philadelphia, playing at home, came off losing two of three to Montreal to increase its lead in the East to 4½ games over the Expos.

Curt Schilling pitched a seven-hitter, struck out a career-high 11 and won his seventh straight for the Phillies. John Kruk homered and drove in three runs.

Cubs 6, Cardinals 5: Todd Zeile reached the 100-RBI mark for visit-

ing St. Louis with a three-run homer, but Randy Myers set a National League record with his 48th save of the season for Chicago.

Myers broke the mark of 47 saves that Lee Smith set for St. Louis in 1991. Bobby Thigpen set the major league record, of 57 saves, with the Chicago White Sox in 1990.

Finals 6, Mets 2: New York reached 100 losses for the first time since 1967 as Jeff King and Lloyd McClendon each drove in two runs for host Pittsburgh. In their first six seasons, the Mets lost 100 games five times. They were a record-worst 40-120 in 1962 as an expansion team and 51-111 the next year.

Dodgers 5, Reds 2: Dave Hansen drove in three runs with three hits as Los Angeles won in Cincinnati to send the Reds to their 10th straight loss.

The Dodgers became the first team since the All-Star break to score more than two runs off Jose Rijo.

Padres 11, Rockies 7: Phil Phanter, with three hits, drove in five runs as San Diego outlasted Colorado. Phanter, acquired from Boston before the start of the season, has 32 homers and 94 RBIs.

Phillies Get All-Star Game
The 1996 All-Star Game will be played at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia on July 9, the National League announced.

Denver, which opens Coors Field in 1995, had been considered the favorite for the game. Next year's All-Star game is in Pittsburgh, and the 1995 game will be at the new stadium the Texas Rangers will open next year in Arlington. The 1997 game will be in an American League city.



Joe Montana was 21 of 36 for 273 yards passing but did not produce a touchdown in Kansas City.

Lowery Kicks Chiefs Past Broncos

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Those looking for a classic duel between two of the best quarterbacks to ever play in the National Football League didn't get it.

Joe Montana and John Elway played. But they didn't produce much excitement Monday night in a game dominated by Nick Lowery. He kicked five field goals as the Kansas City Chiefs beat the Denver Broncos, 15-7.

Montana completed 21 of 36 passes for 273 yards, but did not appear as sharp as he had in the first game against Tampa Bay.

Elway passed for 300 yards, completing 28 of 45, but the Broncos hobbled themselves with 14

penalties. By the time Elway finally got Denver in the end zone, late in the fourth quarter, Lowery had already done his damage.

The lack of a touchdown didn't seem to bother Montana, who made his regular-season home debut before a crowd of 78,453.

"Yeah, they did some stuff and I made some mistakes," said Montana, who played after sitting out last week's game in Houston because of a wrist injury.

"We would like to give our defense a little more help. Like I've said many times before, defense is the mainstay of this team and that's what it takes to win championships. If we score field goals and the defense doesn't let them score, that's what it's all about."

The Chiefs' best chance for a touchdown came on the first drive. But Montana's pass to an open Tim Barnett at the goal line was too high and out of his reach.

The Broncos were held out of the end zone until Elway drove them 91 yards and threw a two-yard touchdown pass to Vance Johnson with 1:24 to play.

Denver was penalized for 75 yards. Guard Paul Zimmerman was flagged three times for false starts.

Maroon Allen sparked the Kansas City offense with some nifty runs and finished with 91 yards on 17 carries, but the coach, Marv Schottenheimer, will have to still figure out how to get the Chiefs, who were shut out by Houston a week ago, into the end zone.

Bribe Case Meeting Goes Badly

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Former Valenciennes players Christophe Robert and Jorge Burruchaga did not turn up for the French football federation's meeting Tuesday on the Marseille-Valenciennes bribery case.

Burruchaga, an Argentine, was supposed to appear at 3 P.M., with Robert scheduled an hour later at the federation's headquarters.

But their lawyers said on arrival their clients would not be present at this crucial meeting.

From 3 P.M. onward, all the leading protagonists of France's match-fixing case were interviewed, with an announcement expected on Wednesday morning.

FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, has given France until Thursday to take action on the charges. Otherwise, France could be excluded from the World Cup, and be prevented from hosting the event in 1998.

The case dates back to May 20, when three Valenciennes players were allegedly bribed by a Marseille official to play badly in a league match.

Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona is free to play for the Buenos Aires team Newell's Old Boys, the Spanish Soccer Federation said Tuesday.

Maradona, who played last season for the Spanish first-division club Sevilla, had been blocked in his attempt to play for the Argentine club because of outstanding contractual disputes with Sevilla.

A federation spokeswoman said the differences had been resolved but would not provide further details. Officials for Sevilla were not immediately available for comment.

Monday, a lawyer for Maradona reportedly met with Sevilla and federation officials to discuss financial obligations Sevilla had incurred in signing the superstar from the Italian club Napoli.

Maradona, coming off a 15-month suspension from professional soccer for drug use, had a mediocre season with Sevilla and hit the headlines for temperamental behavior on and off the field.

World Cup Fever

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — What a pain parents must sometimes be. Having reared the son or daughter, and having lived close enough to their achievements to know that in sport timing is all, we seldom say the right things at the right time.

Last Sunday, the father of Romario da Souza Faria, put a well-meant but misplaced parental foot right in it. "Romario is not the savior of the nation," da Souza Faria said of his son, Brazil's prodigal, recalled after eight months in which it seemed he was beyond the pale.

As the heat rose on Brazil's World Cup quest, as millions upon millions of countrymen feared elimination, Romario was back for the final qualifying match against Uruguay. His father's fearful words were restated as television cameras intruded down the dingy tunnel in Rio de Janeiro's Maracana Stadium. Tension was writ large in the players' faces and in the wild cacophony of 120,000 spectators — each partisan fan representing a hundred Brazilians who would be there if they could.

The darkest fear in the brightest soccer nation was that Brazil might, for the first time ever, fail to qualify for a World Cup. Such a pressure, and a presence, either inspires or intimidates the performers. For seventy tense minutes we wondered: Is Romario the nation's savior?

Uruguay, one of the most destructive opponents on earth, ground down Brazil. Romario had a chance, one chance, which he struck against the crossbar. And as the clock ticked on with all the monotony of a taxi meter, word came that Bolivia, that tiny, magnificent neighbor, was a goal up in Ecuador. If it stayed this way, and if Uruguay broke away to steal a goal, the unthinkable might happen.

But Romario was hiding his time. In the 72d minute he struck. Somehow Uruguay's defense lost this little imp, and when Uruguayan goalkeeper Siboldi chose to ignore a looping center pass from Bebeto he found, too late, that Romario was too inordinately high, and a swooping downward header, the tie was broken. And then, as Uruguay pressed for an equalizer, Romario struck again, racing over the halfway line, pushing the ball past the onrushing Siboldi and, with speed, accuracy and instinct, flicking it into the net before hurdling over the advertising boards.

Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira, who for months had argued that the ill-disciplined, errant and incorrigible Romario would not be back after refusing to play for Brazil, now said: "It was God who brought him to the Maracana. Romario is a genius, one of the best forwards in the world."

The savior, in effect, of the coach. And, in some ways, of the advertising men in the United States. For they, wisely, had pinned ticket sales on the color of Brazil's soccer. The United States is, of course, able to welcome the ticket of Bolivia, with its fairy tale of giant killers. But Brazil will be the pied piper of World Cup '94. Whether Romario, the child within the body of a 27-year-old whose ingenuity in putting a round ball into a square net is purely inspirational, makes it in God's hands.

To that extent, Parreira is right. No one can predict how Romario moves on the field or through life. We can hope, and doubtless Brazilians will pray, that he is there. But, as with Maradona, trust nothing, simply enjoy it.

MEANWHILE, THE SCRAMBLE for World Cup places goes on. In Europe, on Wednesday, three tiny nations host traditional giants of the game whose aspirations are becoming frantic. Italy travels to Estonia, Spain to Albania, and the Netherlands to Bologna, where Sacchi

Marino opts to play his "home" match. These encounters test the nerve more than the skill. The Netherlands, a paler shade of orange recently, has no Marco van Basten, whose ankle injury is mending slowly, and no Ruud Gullit, whose resurgent form for his new Italian club, Sampdoria, has not yet prompted another recall from national team "retirement."

Yet the Dutch anticipate scoring several goals against San Marina's part-timers. Frank Rijkaard, also rediscovering his latent love of the game in more relaxed surroundings with Ajax Amsterdam, is at the heart of the team. Dennis Bergkamp, scorer of a magnificent scissor-kick goal a week ago, will ghost behind the front players. And John Bosman has another chance to prove that he can score international goals, flanked by the swift Bryan Roy and Marc Overmars.

San Marina's goalkeeper, a bus driver named Pierluigi Benedettini, has so far let in 32 goals in eight qualifying matches. He might be on his knees by the time the Dutch are finished.

Yet on the same night, in the same group, the leader Norway can, if it beats Poland in Oslo, virtually guarantee passage to U.S. '94. And on the weekend, the African contenders come out into the sun.

Africa's day is coming. The world under-17 final in Japan last month demonstrated that, with Nigeria beating Ghana in the final. But closer still is the question of how far the mature Africans can run?

In 1990, Cameroon reached the last eight of the senior World Cup. Cameroon leads its qualifying group, and lies in wait for Zimbabwe on Sunday, or else Cameroon will be the hot favorite again.

Also, this weekend, the Ivory Coast could qualify for the finals if it wins or draws in Nigeria. The force is with Nigeria, but in nimbleness and quickness the Ivory Coast can, if it dares, overcome.

And then there is Zambia. Every nation in the world will be rooting for it to qualify, and for that it needs to beat Senegal on Sunday and then earn a draw in Morocco on Oct. 10.

The vibes are positive. Since losing 18 players, virtually its entire squad in the plane crash last April, the Zambians have regrouped to prove that there is life after death in sporting teams.

Now, in their own Independence Stadium, they are expected to out-run the Senegalese, who would have been the opponents that dark day in April. We are, I believe, entitled to hope that the new sons of Zambia turn out to be the saviors of the dream of those who died.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Chisox Wax Angels To Polish Up Lead

The Associated Press

With two weeks to go in the American League West race, the Chicago White Sox are in top form.

Behind a 15-hit attack, the White Sox beat the California Angels, 10-2, Monday night to reduce their "magic number" for clinching the pennant to nine.

The Texas Rangers remained 4½ back by beating Seattle in 10 in-

nings, but it will be tough for them to catch Chicago in the last two weeks, especially with the way the White Sox are hitting and pitching.

They have scored 41 runs in winning five of their last six. This time, they got another strong performance from their sensational rookie, Jason Bere, who struck out 12 as he won for the fifth straight time.

"We've had better pitching in the second half than the first half," said Robin Ventura, who drove in three runs. "When you get that and you get some runs, you're able to hold on and win some games."

Lance Johnson and Ellis Burks each got two RBIs and Tim Lincecum had three hits for Chicago.

Bere, whose ratio of 8.47 strikeouts per nine innings is the best among the five White Sox starters, struck out three in the first and fourth innings. He had at least one strikeout in every inning he pitched and walked only one.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1: Rafael Palmeiro's home run in the 10th inning in Seattle gave Texas its victory after the Rangers had rallied to tie in the ninth on pinch hitter Ivan Rodriguez's single.

It was only the second time this season the Rangers had won when trailing after eight innings.

Cris Carpenter got the victory after relieving with two on and no outs in the ninth and pitching out of a bases-loaded, one-out jam.

Athletics 2, Royals 1: Oakland, playing at home, made first-inning RBI singles by Troy Need and Miles Aldrete hold up against Kansas City.

Indians 6, Orioles 4: Randy Milligan's grounder took a bad hop past shortstop Cal Ripken for a two-run single that got Cleveland past visiting Baltimore.

The Orioles, who had held a 3-0 lead, fell 3½ games behind idle Toronto in the AL East.

Tigers 6, Brewers 3: Tony Phillips had three hits and a walk as Detroit, at home, beat Milwaukee.

Major Leaguers Coming to Europe Next Year

The Associated Press

L'HOSPITALET, Spain — Major-league baseball and its players' union found agreement Tuesday on plans for a European tour of big leaguers next year, with probable stops in Britain, Spain, France and Italy.

"This is something the players are very much in favor of doing," said Don Fehr, head of the Major League Baseball Players Association. "Players know it's to their advantage to see the game spread as widely as it can be."

Peter Widdington, major league baseball's No. 2 man, and Fehr arrived Tuesday in this Barcelona suburb for a four-day world baseball roundtable on the game's future in Europe. They are meeting with about 100 delegates from almost 30 countries.

Widdington handles the day-to-day operations of baseball since the forced resignation a year ago of Fay Vincent as commissioner.

"You can't forsake long-term planning just because you have day-to-day problems," Widdington said, referring to nagging troubles like finding a commissioner and avoiding a players strike when a four-year contract expires at the end of the year.

Major league and union officials said the European tour was almost certain to take place next fall, probably a 50-player delegation of stars and near-stars. Two major-league teams are also on option. They said the sites would almost certainly include London, Paris, Barcelona and Rome or Parma in Italy, with the Netherlands and Germany possible.

"What I want is 50 players representing almost all of the different teams with about 10 Spanish-speakers, French-speaking, Italian, in there," said Tony Bernazard, a former major league infielder who is an assistant to Fehr.

There are 48.2 million registered players worldwide but only 102,000 in Europe. Games will be played on a cricket pitch in London and baseball stadiums in Spain and Italy. Officials said they were unsure of the site in Paris, where a makeshift stadium suitable for first-class baseball might have to be built.

"It's an adventure, a chance to write history," said Frank Heffron, president of Major League Baseball International, the conference sponsor. The MLB has an exhibition with minor-league players set for Oct. 2-3 at the Oval cricket pitch in south London.

The tour would be part of an otherwise in-the-trenches effort over the last several years by MLB and the International Baseball Association, the world governing body, to lift baseball out of the dark ages in Europe.

"We're supportive of the whole notion of developing the game in Europe," said Widdington, who is chairman of the Toronto Blue Jays.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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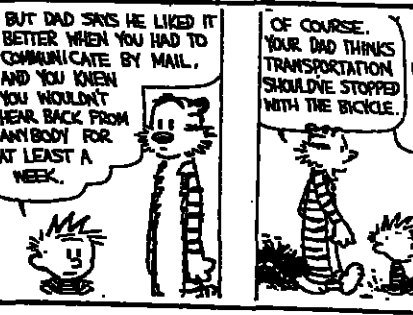
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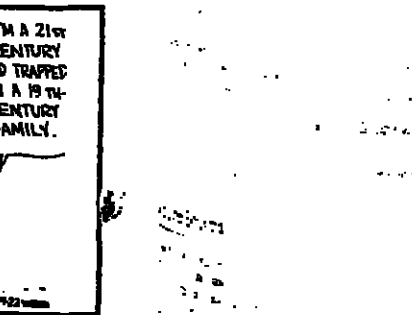
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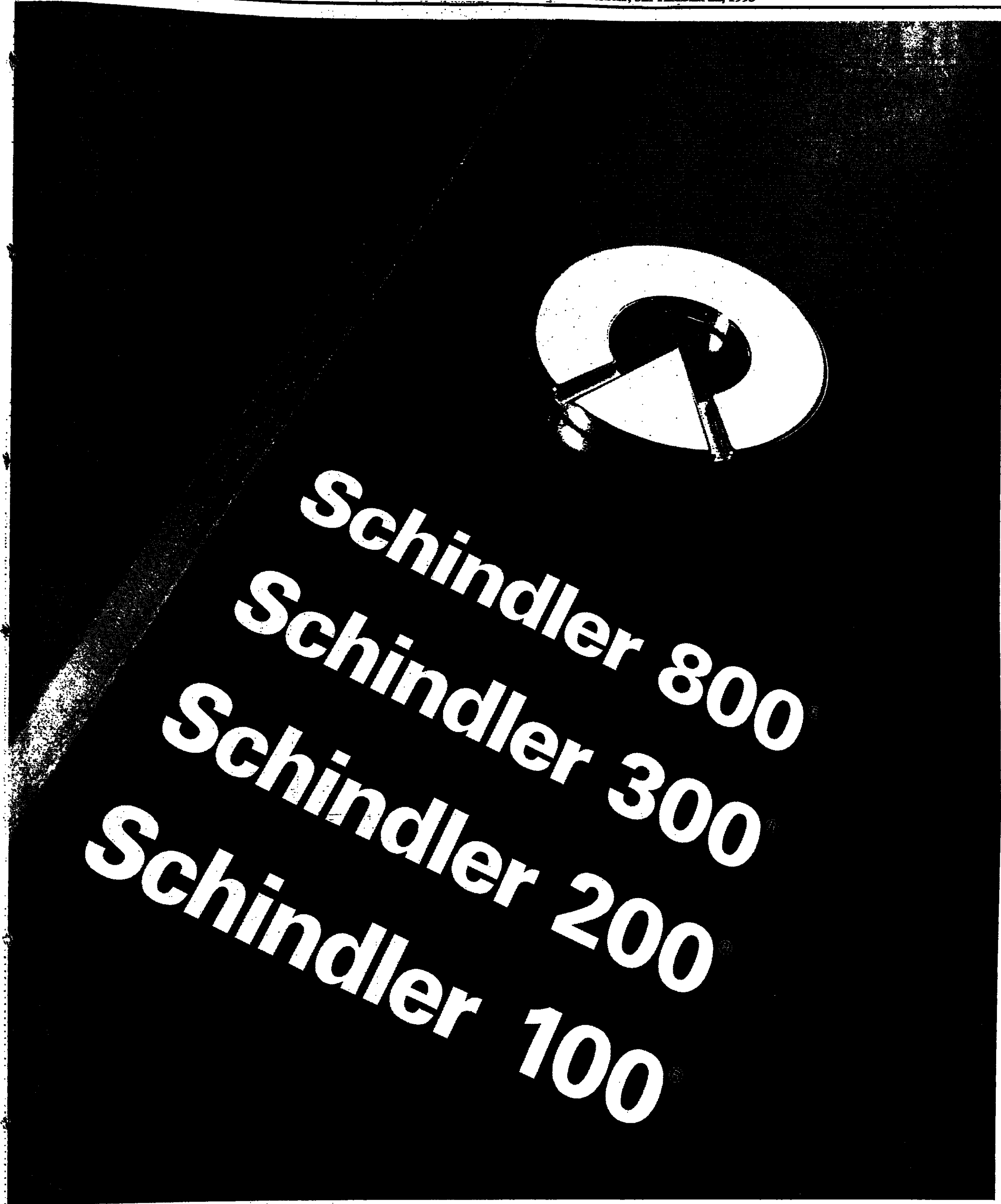
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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

OBSERVER

Rest-Home Report

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Reports filtering back to the rest home here indicate fierce strife raging out in the American sexual trenches. Makes you glad to be in the rest home in spite of the food that doesn't need chewing and the nurses who think you really mean it when you wink at them, especially the ugly ones.

One of the new things is condoms being displayed right on alongside the toothpaste and hair oil at the drugstore.

Ever think you'd see that? Right out there with the Ipana for the smile of beauty and the Hepatica for the smile of health? That "smile of health" thing was well-bred, old-time radio's polite way of talking about constipation in those days.

Now on television they come right out and call it "constipation," or would if they thought people who watch television could understand a four-syllable word.

It proves not all progress is just regress traveling under false pretenses, like car telephones.

Speaking of which, a man came by here, who'd flown down from one of those metropolitan areas, and said, "Would you believe, you can make a phone call right from your airplane seat while you're going 550 miles an hour at 31,000 feet over the WBQT viewing area?"

"What would you have to say unless the plane was falling down and you wanted to order a thick layer of mattresses spread out on the ground?" I asked, just to get under his skin.

Joking with them is a mistake, though. Old LeCompte came in and sat down the other day. He'd read something that made him laugh. It was a list of rules for old people, and one of them was "Never try to joke with young people because it'll just confirm their suspicion that old people are crazy."

Speaking of right out on the count, alongside the Backseat, there's another rule for old people, at least for old men, and that is, never try to be pleasant to a young woman because everybody will think you're a dirty old man.

You ever wonder why nobody ever refers to a dirty young man as "a dirty young man"? It's probably because the world is so full of them

that everybody takes their dirtiness for granted. Sure, of course, we were talking about fierce strife, sexual trenches and so on, and you're in a hurry, busy, got a lot to do, can't hardly wait to arrive back here in the rest home on your own, so let's get on with it. Got to get life over with fast, don't we?

Do you ever imagine a lot of bossy people, like airline stewardesses who run those polite fascist societies overhead — you ever imagine them all saying: "Hurry up. Hurry up! No dawdling on the way to the life-support systems, or we'll have the airport police take you off when we arrive at the gate?"

So: strife in the sexual trenches, yes. Sitting here watching youth refuse to dawdle — but jogging, in fact, actually jogging en route to life support — a happy concatenation of sexual strife and the lawyer explosion comes to mind.

The papers say the young, and the not-so-young too, are having tremendous trouble deciding, once it's over, whether a sexual congress was convened with the consent of both parties or forced into existence by one. In the news stories it's usually women who complain that it wasn't mutually agreed upon.

Though actually, as anybody who has experienced the male situation can tell you, men too often grand and gnash their teeth next day. Being men, of course, they can't admit it, which is probably why men are not doing much of the suing and applying for writs, which makes up most of the sex news these days.

Isn't the solution here plain as the lawyer gut and the carry-out pizza industry? What's needed is a big nationwide company ready to deliver, in less than 30 minutes, two witnesses and a lawyer, complete with several pounds of paper, to the scene of an incipient congress.

The instant either male or female thinks a congress may impend, a phone call is made. Within the half-hour two witnesses are on the scene with lawyer, mutual-consent-attestation papers in quadruplicate, fully inked pens and a notary with stamp. All hands would sign affidavits. The witnesses would probably have to stay.

New York Times Service

Haute Gardening: France's Green Thumb

By John Rockwell

CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE, France — On dainty sculptured grounds overlooking the Chateau de Chaumont and the Loire Valley, 27 landscape architects from around the world have created modest-sized gardens that reveal the variety and imagination — and outright artistry — of garden design today.

Open until Oct. 15, the second annual International Garden Festival here is more than a feast for flower-lovers, as one might gather from the filmmakers, ceramists, architects and painters among its designers. It is a bold statement about the transformation of landscape architects from humble craftsmen into artists, creators of a new kind of installation art who in some cases enjoy cult followings.

Not least, it is testimony to a public enthusiasm for gardening that has spread from Paris to this region in central France and will in November give birth to an ambitious new gardening conservatory on the grounds of the chateau farm.

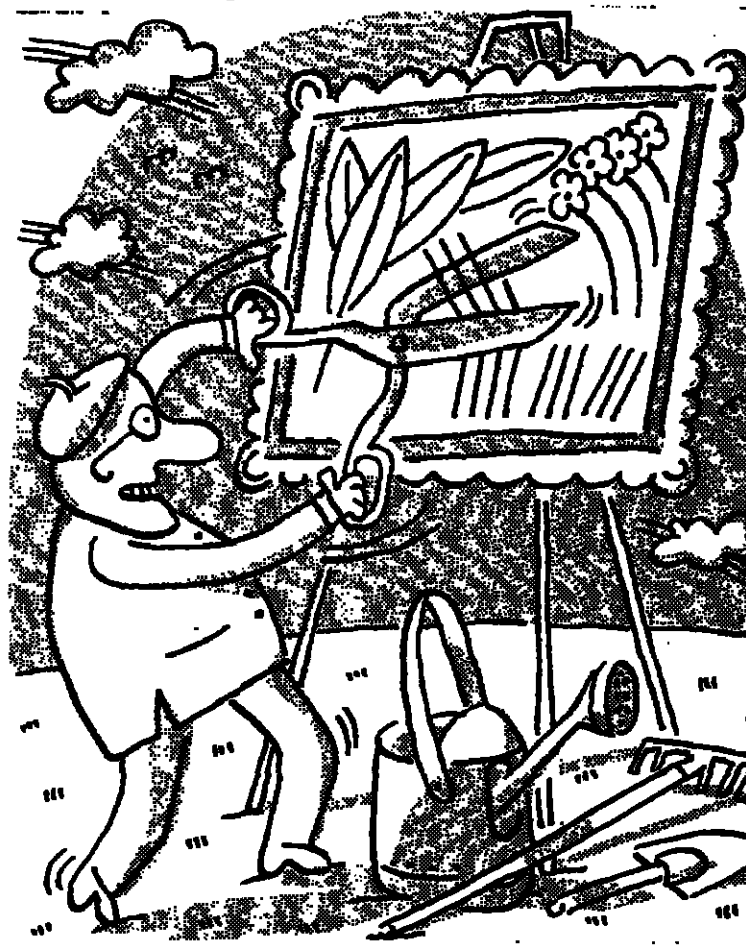
Not least, it is testimony to a dramatic increase in support for gardening and historical garden restoration by the French Ministry of Culture in the Socialist era, an interest that has been redirected slightly by the current recession, but which the current conservative government shows little signs of abating.

The range of gardens on view is dazzling. Seven of the gardens are holdovers from last year, including a sunken grotto by Emilio Ambasz, a Moorish temple in wood perched above a floral field by Fernando Carrocho, a Spaniard, and a remarkable tunnel of curved bamboo strips by Hiroshi Teshigahara, better known as the director of Japanese films including "Woman in the Dunes" and "Rikiu."

This year's theme, which has generated 20 new gardens, is "The Imagination in Crisis," encouraging landscape architects to express their reactions to the world's economic, social and political problems.

Each gardener has a limited space (about 2,000 square feet, or 185 square meters) and budget (about \$15,000), but otherwise has complete freedom. Mark Rudkin, a Paris-based American painter who last year redesigned the gardens at the Palais Royal in Paris, contributed a garden of humble, inexpensive flowers. Two designers interwove flowers with symbols of industrial and environmental decay: Stephan Tischer of Germany evoked the rusting collapse of industries in the eastern part of that country, complete with factory parts and a heap of coal, while Pierre Culot of Belgium created a collapsing ceramic wall in a stagnant pond.

For Peter Walker of the United States,



the response was a series of solar panels powering pumps that sustain a field of sunflowers.

Shodo Suzuki's "Archipelago," a rock garden with shiny marble surfaces and surrounding floral groupings, was like a hidden refuge from crisis.

The 1992 festival, only two months long, attracted 60,000 visitors, and this summer's installment, which opened July 1, is expected to lure more than 100,000. For Rudkin, who has lived mostly in France for nearly 40 years, the last decade has seen a sharp increase of French interest in gardening. "People are far more knowledgeable and sophisticated," he said in an interview at his Paris home. "They travel to see gardens now, to England and Italy, which they didn't used to do."

Western landscape architects (those who have degrees) and gardeners (those who don't, like Rudkin) felt the kind of freedom that would allow them to think of themselves as artists in the modern sense.

"Most of them feel they are adjuncts to architects," he said. "They would like to think of themselves as independent artists. Of all the landscape architects that are cranked out every year, most end up working for architectural firms or in government offices in the provinces, doing plants for new buildings, which by its very nature is limited. It's rare that somebody comes along and says, 'Make me a garden.'"

That is just what Jean-Paul Pigat has done at his Chaumont festival, and what the French Ministry of Culture and its patrimony division have encouraged in recent years. The French state has commissioned a host of highly visible gardening projects, including Rudkin's in the Palais Royal and the forthcoming redesign of the Tuileries, scheduled for completion in 1996.

WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Europe, North America, Asia, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania, including high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

PEOPLE

Green Oak for Globe? Ay, There's the Rub
Heavy Japanese demand for green oak for a Tokyo building project has delayed Sam Wansanaka's reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre on the south bank of the Thames in London...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table of international telephone numbers for various countries, including AT&T Access Numbers.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers with the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and a list of international phone numbers.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS OLYMPICS

For This Fight Joe Savage Will Knuckle Under

NEW YORK — He's bald and stocky, covered with tattoos and sports a belly. He fights without gloves.

He's Joe Savage, a bare-knuckle boxer from Britain who will try to win \$1 million in The People's Choice World Heavyweight Superfights, a 15-bout night of boxing announced Monday.

The 16-fighter, one-night event is scheduled for Dec. 3 at Casino Magic in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. It will be televised on a pay-per-view basis. The format is single elimination with the eventual winner being required to win four 3-round fights.

A bonus of \$20,000 will be paid for any first-round knockout.

Three former heavyweight champions — Michael Dokes (50-4-2 with 32 KOs), James "Bongcrusher" Smith (35-11-1, 28 KOs) and Tony Tubbs (34-5, 25 KOs) — headline the card.

Also on the card are two Olympic gold medalists: Tyrrell Biggs (25-6, 17 KOs) and Henry Tillman (25-6, 16 KOs).

Foreign champions include Francesco Damiani of Italy (30-2, 28 KOs), Craig Peterson of Australia (18-3-1, six KOs), Daniel Dancauta of Romania (6-1, three KOs), Yevgeni Sudakov of Russia (8-0-1, six KOs) and King Ipatov of Nigeria (10-0, seven KOs).

Savage defeated current heavyweight champion Riddick Bowe when both were amateurs. Also competing are Ben Cooper of the U.S. (30-11, 25 KOs), José Ribalza of Cuba (33-9-1, 24 KOs), Johnny Du Plooy of South Africa (27-5-1, 21 KOs) and Derrick Williams of Britain (19-6, 14 KOs).

The 16th boxer is to be selected later by a public phone vote.

Why would the 240-pound (109-kilogram) Savage, who has never fought with boxing gloves, take on such rugged competition? Especially since he has never entered a regulation ring in the past?

"First of all, he said, "I'm in this for the million dollars. As for the second question, I never did any proper boxing."

"I actually started watching bare-knuckle fights when I was 12 or 13. Shortly after that I started fighting men who were 25 to 30. Things took off from there," he said.

The promoters, Don Aronoff Associates and Thunder Boxing Inc., of Vancouver, British Columbia, found out about Savage by reading an article in King magazine. They listed his bare-knuckle record as 41-0. Bare-knuckle fights are not granted official recognition by the British Boxing Council.

Savage, who lives in Wednesbury, a small town outside of Birmingham, once extended a challenge to fight Lennox Lewis and Frank Bruno in the same night.

"Why not?" he said. "All I wanted was the chance to put the gloves on. I've even offered to fight all 15 guys in this show one after another."



Ian Woosnam had a winning practice round with teammates Seve Ballesteros, José María Olazábal and Sam Torrance.

Ryder Cup: A Happy Day Before the Showdown

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England — The Ryder Cup teams got down to semi-serious business Tuesday, venturing out onto the mostly nondescript Brabazon Course at the Belfry for a day of blind-blown and, in the case of the U.S. players, jet-lagged golf that was notable both for the impressive number of birdies and the general frivolity.

This was a day for fun in the occasional sun, for side bets and lots of laughs. As Fred Couples stepped up to hit his drive at the third hole, for example, one of the caddies in his group did an imitation of a frequently seen Couples Boom-Boom driver commercial; the one with an animated golf ball

screaming "Aaaaaaahh!!!" after contact with the club.

They may be laughing now, but by the time these bi-annual matches start Friday, grim faces and sweaty palms will surely replace the grins on both teams. At this level, with pride, country and the Cup on the line, almost every player will tell you that the pressure is unlike anything they've ever faced in their lives, and certainly not on a golf course.

"I remember my first Ryder Cup in 1983," Ian Woosnam recalled. "I can remember standing on the first tee and I was so nervous. I was playing with Sam Torrance, and I said to him, 'I'm feeling sick.' He said not to worry, that he'd look after me at the start.

"Well, at the first hole, he went out of bounds. Then at the second hole he was in the water, and again in the third. You feel so much pride, it makes you nervous. Anyone who says they're not nervous, they're lying."

The European team's captain, Bernard Gallacher, insisted that "the Ryder Cup isn't all tension."

"But as the week goes on," he added, "it becomes less enjoyable. Right now, they'll all run in here" to the interview room. "By the end of the week, they might be reluctant."

Spain's José María Olazábal said the format is also partly responsible for the pressure on players, who normally play an individual sport and care only about themselves.

"I do not think you can make mistakes in match play," Olazábal said. "You can finish two or three under par and still lose. You can

A Puzzling Conversation: Is China Misunderstood?

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — He says, "I believe these suspicions are out of a misunderstanding."

Wu Zhongyuan is director of information for the Chinese Foreign Ministry. On Tuesday, he and six other Chinese climbed to a stage in a lovely auditorium filled with foreign reporters. The Chinese, in their Western business suits, were better dressed than their audience. These meetings have been going on for several days now, and the audience has wearied of the Chinese subterfuge, the response to questions without ever answering them.

When Wu notes the increased life expectancy of his people, someone in the audience mutters that the government must have invented less deadly forms of torture. If Wu and the other Chinese panelists could hear what their audience really thinks ... but it wouldn't change anything. Someone asks Wu about the decision to invite a human rights group to China just as the International Olympic Committee is building to award the 2000 Summer Games on Thursday, but Wu talks only about the diversity of world views on all issues.

"What do we do about our differences?" he says. "I believe the best way is to have dialogue."

I wish to have a dialogue later with Wu. We speak for some time in a hallway attached to a long conference room overlooking the water. He is a very pleasant man, with a quiet, pleading tone, and I am thinking I should have worn a tie. I ask him to define China's "misunderstanding" as it presents itself to the world.

"The misunderstanding is that some people, a few people, thought that China is a repressive regime," he says. "That the government wants to use this opportunity to make a show. This is not true."

There has been some satisfaction in China's awkward yearning to host the Olympic Games. The Chi-

nese are now being forced to answer the questions everyone demanded to ask four years ago. He is sitting in his suit on a soft arm chair and I am sitting on the edge of a corner table in the hallway telling him how angry I was when his government was killing its own students, its best minds, who having been promised the freedom of speech were murdered and imprisoned for raising their voices. Wu's hands are clasped, his head is bowed, he is nodding.

He looks up and says, quietly and earnestly, "To pass judgment on a particular event in history, it is best to judge history itself. 1989, this was four years ago. Today China enjoys political stability, a booming economy. The living standard of the Chinese people has improved dramatically. This has all happened in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people."

He says that the government fully supports Beijing's dream of hosting the Olympics, as do the people. I want to argue more about four years ago, but I cannot let him get away with this last statement. I tell him that everyone doubts the Chinese polls citing 98 percent public support for the Olympic bid. Beijing has promised the IOC there will be no opposition to the Olympics in China. How else are its people going to respond to a government poll?

He tells me about the young and old people who have told him they want the Games to come to Beijing. He characterizes them as believing the Olympics will improve their lives. He says they wish to do something not only for themselves, but for the world.

WHY? WU SAYS. "China had a brilliant civilization in the past. But in modern times China has lagged behind. We didn't do much for the world. Today conditions are better. In the world today there are too many sufferings, too many wars, too much killing, destruction, anger. The world is not peaceful at all. For that world we want to make our contribution by staging the Olympic Games."

I tell him that people are skeptical of such statements.

"I am not naive," he says. "I don't think that half the people listening to my statement, that for them the misunderstanding will end overnight."

He tells me, basically, that no government is perfect. I have been waiting for this response. I talk about political prisoners. He slaps a bookend silently into his open palm and says, "In China there are no political prisoners. If you have the thought, if you know the law, if you don't commit acts that are against the law, then you have no problems."

He begins talking about the racial nightmares of America. I am talking about the political persecution in China. It should be said that we are not really arguing. It's like a conversation that never meets, a misunderstanding, though I am not willing to apply the term as broadly as he.

"The understanding of a country is never easy," Wu says. "No Russian expert predicted the fall of the Soviet Union. None. After 1989 so many Chinese experts predicted the fall of the Chinese government, and that didn't happen. That shows the gap between perception and reality. How do we bridge that gap?"

He is saying the Olympics seven years from now could become that bridge. I would like to agree, but I cannot forget when such promises were made four years ago, not by Wu, but by a government I don't understand.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	66	61	.520	0
New York	65	68	.489	7
Baltimore	61	69	.469	11
Boston	57	72	.439	14
Detroit	57	73	.438	15
Cleveland	57	77	.427	19
Milwaukee	64	87	.424	23

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	61	67	.450	0
Texas	61	69	.469	2
Kansas City	57	72	.439	5
Seattle	57	74	.435	7
California	67	62	.519	18
Minnesota	62	68	.478	23
Oakland	58	69	.450	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	67	67	.500	0
Montreal	66	67	.496	0.5
St. Louis	62	68	.450	4
San Diego	57	74	.435	9
Cincinnati	62	69	.473	21
Pittsburgh	62	70	.469	22
Florida	58	69	.450	23
New York	58	70	.450	24

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Detroit	8	1	0
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